

U.S., Soviet Hold Talks On Security In Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has disclosed that it and the Soviet Union held two days of talks this week on ways to enhance security and prevent surprise attack in Europe. U.S. officials said the talks had been useful but had failed to break an East-West deadlock over the issues.

The State Department said Wednesday that the consultations, held in Washington, had been conducted by James E. Goodby and Oleg A. Grinevsky, who led the U.S. and Soviet delegations to a conference in Stockholm earlier this year on measures to build confidence and security.

The two men had held similar talks in Moscow last April. The latest talks were not given advance publicity in response to a Soviet request, a U.S. official said.

This has been consistent with the Soviet Union's desire not to give the impression that there had been an improvement in relations. The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has sought to give publicity in any contacts between the two sides to rebut criticism that it is not actively seeking agreements.

The lack of concrete results in the discussions underscored a view widely held in Washington that no significant progress in arms control is likely until after Nov. 6 because of the Soviet Union's reluctance to appear to be helping President Ronald Reagan's re-election.

The Stockholm conference recessed last month and is to reconvene Sept. 11.

On June 29, Moscow had proposed talks in Vienna in September on banning the militarization of outer space. But after Washington said it would be ready to go to Vienna to talk about outer space as well as reviving discussions on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles, the Russians all but canceled the original invitation.

Last January, the United States, Canada and 31 European nations met in Stockholm in a follow-up to the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation, which is supposed to deal with ways of improving security in Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization put forth specific ideas on improving methods for giving advance notification of maneuvers and for permitting observers to detect movements of the other's forces.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have put the stress on broader approaches, including agreements on the reunification of the first use of nuclear weapons, and pacts on not using force and on the development of peaceful relations.

Accusations in Geneva
U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to the Geneva conference on disarmament on Tuesday accused each other of stalling progress on a treaty banning chemical weapons. The Associated Press reported.

The U.S. draft treaty was submitted at the UN-based disarmament forum last April by Vice President George Bush. The 40-nation conference is to end its session next week.



German prisoners being marched through the courtyard of the Louvre after the freeing of Paris on Aug. 25, 1944.

Paris Going All Out for Anniversary of Liberation

(Continued from Page 1)

France to the railroad workers who played a long and heroic role in the Resistance.

The celebrations will reach their peak Saturday. There will be a Mass at Notre Dame Cathedral that Prime Minister Laurent Fabius will attend. And 22 vintage vehicles, ranging from Sherman tanks to Dodge ambulances, will re-enact General Leclerc's arrival at the Hotel de Ville and his progress to the Hotel de Ville.

At 10 P.M., the vast facade of the Hotel de Ville will serve as a screen for a "sound and light" spectacle to the glory of de Gaulle and eternal

Paris, while huge spotlights brighten the sky.

In 1944, Eisenhower's plan had not been to liberate Paris by battle but to surround it, forcing the Germans to retreat. But the street fighting in Paris reached such proportions that a change of plan was required, and General Leclerc was dispatched much sooner than intended. "Hold on, we're coming," he wrote to the embattled city.

The uprising had begun, after riots and strikes, on Aug. 19, gathering force as familiar landmarks became battle zones. "Paris in Insurrection," "Citizens, Take Arms," and "Paris Breaks Its Chains," the headlines read.

Mr. Belenger, who lives on the

Ile de la Cité, remembers a German gird emplacement on the Right Bank at the end of the Pont Neuf that fired charges down the rue Dauphine on the opposite bank.

In the same quarter, Simone de Beauvoir saw pools of blood on the rue St-André-des-Arts. She heard that women in the Rue du Four near the Church of St-Germain-des-Près so effectively that crossing it was like running the gauntlet.

Today, time-stained marble memorial plaques scattered across Paris bring briefly to life those who died fighting for its streets. Usually at this time of year the plaques are

hung with flowers. But not always.

"Forty years ago to the day he died, the poor kid, and not a flower" on his plaque, a ovens vendor on the rue de Buch murmured angrily to no one in particular. "If he'd known he'd be forgotten, maybe he'd have stayed in bed that day."

He was Fred Palacio, aged 21.

Of those who died in the liberation, 501 were members of the FFI and 582 were civilians.

When it was over, there was an indelible sense of joy. "Nothing was going to take those moments from me, and nothing has," Miss de Beauvoir wrote in 1960. "They shine from my past with perennial and untarnished splendor."

Beirut General Dies in Copter Crash; Moslem Snipers Break Tripoli Truce

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army's chief of staff was killed Thursday in a helicopter crash near the northern port of Tripoli, where about 100 persons have died this week to heavy fighting between rival Moslem militias, government officials reported.

A military spokesman said he was told there were no survivors.

4 to Stand Trial in Dikko Case

LONDON — Magistrates committed to trial Thursday a Nigerian and three Israelis charged in the kidnapping of a former Nigerian transport minister, Umaru Dikko, in London last month.

The four are accused of abducting the exiled politician July 5, injecting him with drugs and attempting to send him from Britain to Nigeria in an airline freight crate. He was found before the crate was put on a plane.

The defendants appeared in Lambeth Magistrates' Court amid tight security, with a helicopter flying over the courthouse and armed police crouched along rooftops. A trial date has not been set.

Dockworkers in Scotland Call Strike Over Unloading of Coal

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an agreement on the use of non-union labor.

In London this week, the National Dock Labor Board, a body of union and port employers that oversees the handling of cargo, made no firm ruling on whether steel workers could unload the Ostia's cargo of coal from Rotterdam, backed by the steel union, said that without the Ostia's coal, Ravenscroft would be forced to halve production within days and production would collapse within five weeks.

The miners' strike began March 12 to protest the National Coal Board's plan to close 20 unprofitable pits and cut 20,000 jobs.

Effects on Economy
Bob Hargrey of the International Herald Tribune reported from London:

Coming on top of the coal strike, a prolonged national dock strike would be another heavy blow to Britain's economy. But the pound

and the British stock market have reacted with moderate falls in the past two days, underpinned by a widespread belief that rank-and-file longshoremen will not support a lengthy strike.

A long, effective dock strike would cripple the economy because of Britain's heavy reliance on foreign trade. Experts account for about 30 percent of gross domestic product.

During the 12-day dock strike in July, the pound plunged and the government was forced to push interest rates up 2.75 percentage points to support the currency. Then, however, the markets were also worried about rapid money-supply growth and a weakening oil market, which threatened to cut the value of Britain's oil exports. Recently, the monetary fears have faded and the oil market has strengthened considerably.

The coal strike has prompted most analysts to reduce their forecasts for 1984 economic growth to about 2 percent from the 3 percent widely predicted early in the year.

South Africa Reports Low Vote Turnout

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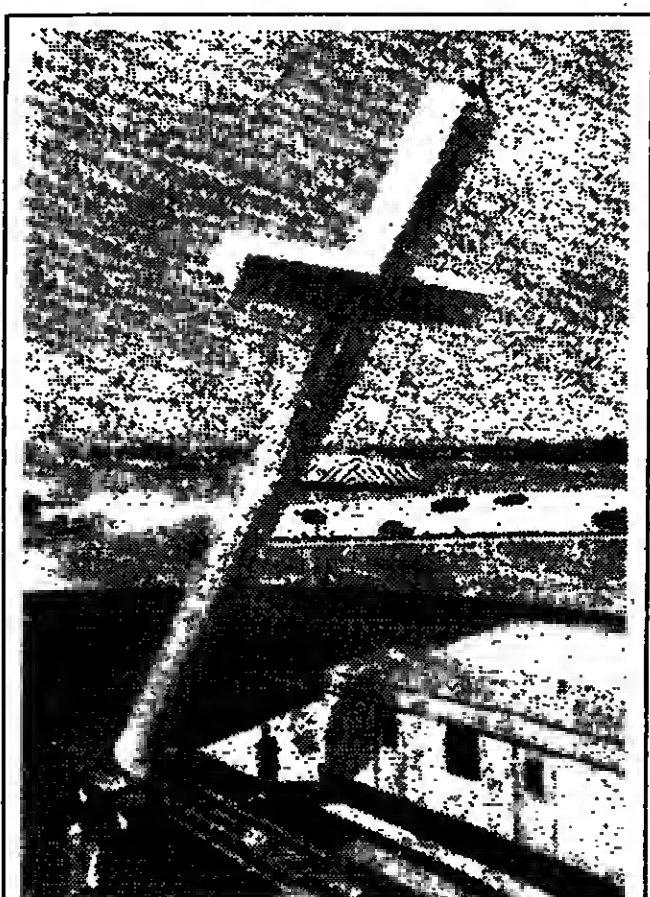
would be implemented despite the low turnout.

But Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the main opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party, told reporters the new referendum, racially divided Parliament, would begin life with a credibility problem.

The 2-million-member United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid group that spearheaded the boycott campaign, said the turnout was as low as 4 percent in some constituencies.

Mr. Heerdeicks, who has pledged to leave the new assembly unless moves are made within its five-year term to end apartheid, is expected to become South Africa's first nonwhite cabinet minister.

Bishop Tutu Cites Violence
In Nairobi, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a leader of South Africa's Anglican community and an outspoken critic of apartheid, said he was distressed by the election violence and said the vote was being used to entrench racism, United Press International reported.



SIGN OF THE CROSS — Workers erect an 80-foot (about 25-meter) cross in North York, a suburb of Toronto, on the site where Pope John Paul II will celebrate Mass on Sept. 15 during his visit to Canada. The pope is to arrive in Quebec on Sept. 9 and leave from Ottawa Sept. 20, after crossing the continent.

Olympians Lead Fete Of Romania's Liberation

BUCHAREST — Romania's Olympic athletes, who attended the Los Angeles Games in defiance of a Soviet-led boycott, provided the climax Thursday to a lavish public gala on the 40th anniversary of the country's wartime liberation.

The intensely national flavor of the festivities underscored Romania's special brand of nationally oriented Communism and independent policies within the Warsaw Pact.

Erich Honecker, the first secretary of East Germany's Communist Party, and Vitaly I. Voronikov, a member of the Soviet Politburo, were among those foreign guests watching as a float dedicated to Romania's Olympic success was towed across Aviator Square in Bucharest.

The white float, inscribed with the words "20 gold medals" and bearing the Olympic emblem, brought a huge cheer from the crowd attending the four-hour display to celebrate the liberation from Nazi Germany in 1944.

The parade included a military parade of tanks, armored vehicles and land-to-air missiles and an air force fly-past.

President Nicolae Ceausescu waved from a rostrum as units of workers filed past bearing portraits of the president and slogans in his praise.

Balloons were released, one proclaiming: "No missiles in Europe." Mr. Ceausescu has adopted a different stance from his Warsaw Pact allies. He has ascribed blame to both superpowers, not just the United States, for the arms race.

Heads of state from China, Pakistan, Angola, Mozambique, Sudan and Zimbabwe attended the celebrations.

Part of the background to Thursday's celebrations has been a revision by the Romanians of the August 1944 events, minimizing the role of the Red Army in Romania's liberation.

In a speech Wednesday night, Mr. Ceausescu suggested that though the Soviet invasion had created favorable conditions for a Communist-inspired coup against a pro-Nazi dictatorship, the actual Romanian revolution had been a solely Romanian affair. Moscow considers that it freed Romania from its Nazi occupiers.

Romania has sought an active role in the Middle East and leading figures from the region here included Prime Minister Abdul-Raouf el-Kasbi of Syria, Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Romania is the only East bloc country to maintain ties with Israel, but that country was represented at the festivities only at ambassador level.

Reagan, Bush Renominated

(Continued from Page 1)

combination of spending cuts and continued economic growth, rather than the tax increases that Mr. Mondale has said will be necessary. Mr. Reagan told the crowd in the hotel:

"Let's take our cue from our Olympic athletes. ... Rather than raise taxes, let us challenge America to raise her sights. ... Let's go for growth, and let's go for the gold."

The roll call vote, though devoid of suspense, was rich in irony. Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, leader of outnumbered liberals who fought for restoration of the Equal Rights Amendment to the platform, cast the state's votes for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, his old foe from Greenwich.

New York: from which Governors Thomas E. Dewey and Nelson A. Rockefeller led national efforts to frustrate conservative contenders, cast its 136 votes for the president.

'New Majority' Proclaimed
Mr. Reagan prepared to accept renomination his Thursday by labeling the Democratic ticket an "eccentric clique" and proclaiming the Republicans "the party of the new majority." The Associated Press reported.

At a \$1,000-a-plate fund-raising event that served as a prelude to his acceptance speech, Mr. Reagan contended that the Democratic Party spoke "no more for the working people of the country."

"But there is one party that does," he said. "One party that speaks for the working people and entrepreneurs and risk takers and dreamers and great souls and heroes."

"It is the Republican Party — the party of the new majority," he concluded.

Earlier in the day, at a prayer breakfast for about 10,000 people, the president maintained, "The truth is, politics and morality are inseparable."

"The frustrating thing for the great majority of Americans who support and understand the special importance of religion in the national life," he continued, "is that those who are attacking religion claim they are doing it in the name of tolerance and freedom and open-mindedness. Question: Isn't the real truth that they are intolerant of religion?"

The president also visited a lunch held by the Republican National Hispanic Assembly, saying, "Hispanic Republicans are an increasingly important part of the Republican coalition."

WORLD BRIEFS

Peres Says He'll Ask for More Time

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, said Thursday he would need more time to form the country's next government and would ask President Chaim Herzog for another three weeks, the party said.

The announcement came on the eve of a meeting between Mr. Peres and the caretaker prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud-Labor talks on joint government.

A Labor Party communiqué said Mr. Peres would invite Mr. Shamir to join a Labor-dominated government at their meeting Friday. Neither major party won a parliamentary majority in the July 23 elections and they have been holding talks for the past three weeks on combining force to a government of national unity.

Pope Rejects Marxist 'Class Struggle'

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II has said that "class struggle" has no place in the church's support for the poor and oppressed.

In a message to a conference of African bishops in Zimbabwe, the pope Wednesday strongly emphasized the church's wish "to be close to the suffering and oppressed. The solidarity of the church with the poor, with the victims of unjust laws or unjust social and economic structures, goes without saying." But he repeated his warning that he will not tolerate the fundamental Marxist principle, class struggle, evident in many activist priest movements in Latin America, Africa, the Philippines and India.

"The forms in which this solidarity is realized cannot be dictated by a analysis based on class distinctions and class struggle," he said. "The church's task is to call all men and women to conversion and reconciliation, without opposing groups, without being 'against' anyone," he added in the message, written in English.

Soviet, Sweden Deny Jane's Report

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass news agency on Thursday condemned a "lies and slander" report in a British defense yearbook that Russia commandos had staged scores of landings on the Swedish coast in the past 20 years. Sweden's military also rejected the report, saying there was no proof.

The latest edition of Jane's Fighting Ships said Moscow had carried out more than 150 practice raids using elite troops trained for "sabotage reconnaissance and political murder." Calling Jane's a "mouthpiece for NATO propaganda," Tass said the editor, John Moore, a retired navy captain, "does not cite a single fact, a single instance or a specific geographical point to substantiate these inventions."

In Stockholm, a military spokesman said such landings would be acts of war and added that the report in Jane's 87th edition was not based on information provided by the Swedish armed forces. In 1981, a Soviet submarine was accused near the Swedish naval base of Karlskrona an last May Stockholm said Swedish waters had been violated by foreign submarines and divers at least seven times this year.

Zaccaro Tells Judge He Did No Wrong

NEW YORK (UPI) — John Zaccaro, the husband of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro, defended in court Thursday the borrowing of \$175,000 from an elderly woman's estate that he overruled. He said he did not know the transaction was illegal.

Justice Edwin Kassoff, of the state Supreme Court in New York City, Queens section, rejected a decision and did not set a date for his ruling. Mr. Zaccaro said he immediately paid back loans of \$100,000 and \$75,000 — paying 12 percent interest rather than the then prevailing money market rate of 10.5 percent — after he was informed by a court appointed referee last March that such borrowings are a misdemeanor. He admitted under questioning that neither loan from the estate was secured by collateral. Mr. Zaccaro said the estate had grown from about \$700,000 to \$1.1 million, primarily through stock transactions, since he took it over 18 months ago.

Bonn Rejects U.S. Pipe-Bomb Project

BONN (WP) — The West German government Thursday rejected U.S. proposal to construct a network of pipe bombs along the East-West frontier to defend against a potential tank assault by the Warsaw Pact.

The Pentagon had urged West Germany and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to consider shielding possible invasion routes by installing underground pipes that could be filled with liquid explosives and detonated if East bloc tanks crossed the border.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman, Jürgen Reichardt, said Thursday that "neither NATO nor the West German Army has any plans to erect system of barriers of any kind along the length of the border." He admitted that the West German armed forces had conducted tests with liquid explosives but stressed that such "routine operations" were not related to plans calling for a system of pipe bombs along the border.

British Nuclear Attack Plan Alleged

LONDON (Reuters) — The New Statesman magazine said in an article published Thursday that Britain contemplated making a nuclear attack on Argentina's third largest city, Córdoba, during the 198 Falklands War.

"Britain contemplated using Polaris nuclear missiles against Argentina. A Polaris submarine was sent to the South Atlantic to be ready for action 'if need be,'" two journalists, Duncan Campbell and John Rentoul, wrote in the leftist British weekly. The magazine said details of the deployment were given in a series of highly classified telegrams sent to the British Embassy in Washington. It said "the likely target for a threatened demonstration attack was said to be Córdoba, northern Argentina."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office and the Ministry of Defense refused to comment on the article Thursday. A Labor Party spokesman on foreign affairs, George Foulkes, called for an independent inquiry.

25 Students Hurt in Liberian Protest

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — More than 25 students were injured during a demonstration Wednesday at Monrovia's University of Liberia in which troops opened fire to disperse the protesters, sources said Thursday.

The students were protesting the arrest of a university professor, Amo Sawyer, whom the Liberian leader, General Samuel K. Doe, has accused of plotting to overthrow him. Mr. Sawyer, George Kieh, a political science lecturer at the university, and two colonels were detained last Sunday.

For the Record

The Senate of Puerto Rico will investigate whether officials of the U.S. Justice Department helped cover up the circumstances of the killing of two alleged terrorists, Carlos Soto Arriaga and Arnaldo Dario Rosado, by the police six years ago, it was announced Wednesday.

Egypt's newly appointed ambassador to Moscow, Salah Bassiouni, left Cairo Thursday to take up his post in the Soviet capital, upgrading diplomatic relations between the two countries. (Reuters)

Budget Deficit in U.S. Soars By \$16.4 Billion During July

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The federal budget deficit soared by \$16.4 billion in July, eight times the level recorded the month before, the Treasury Department announced Thursday.

However, for the year the deficit is still running 11.8 percent below the record level set in the last fiscal year.

In June, the Treasury reported a \$2-billion shortfall. The government has run up a deficit of \$158.6 billion during the first 10 months of the 1984 fiscal year.

In the same period last year, the deficit totaled \$179.8 billion and was well on the way to the all-time high of \$195.4 billion for the entire year.

The Reagan administration predicted last week that the fiscal 1984 deficit would be \$174.3 billion, an 11-percent improvement over the previous year's showing. It forecast a deficit for fiscal 1985, which begins Oct. 1, that is only slightly lower at \$172.4 billion, if there are no changes in tax and spending policies.

The Treasury said federal spend-

ing totaled \$68.4 billion in July while there were receipts of \$5 billion.

The top spending categories, a usual, were the Department of Health and Human Services, a \$23.6 billion, much of which went to entitlement payments such as Social Security, and the Defense Department, which spent \$18.3 billion. Interest on the national debt amounted to \$11.8 billion.

The receipts included \$22.4 billion in individual income taxes, \$18.8 billion in taxes and contributions to Social Security, \$2.1 billion in corporate income taxes and \$3 billion in excise taxes.

The amount of total expenditures was basically unchanged from June but personal and corporate income tax payments, which vary considerably from month to month, were down. This accounted for the spur in red ink.

The government has now nearly reached its debt ceiling of \$157 billion. However, Treasury officials, who had urged Congress to raise the ceiling before its August recess, now maintain that no action is necessary before October.

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In a 2d Reagan Term, More Compromise Is Seen

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan planned to accept his party's nomination Thursday by preaching a message of optimism and hope, but if he were re-elected in November he would face painful choices on issues from the budget deficit to arms control.

It is already clear that the autumn campaign is likely to be dominated by questions by Mr. Reagan's opponent, Walter F. Mondale, about what a second Reagan term might bring.

Mr. Reagan would probably use a second term to continue his campaign against communism in the Third World, including Central America. He might seek to revive moribund U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East. And he would probably have a second-term opportunity to reshape the Supreme Court along sharply conservative lines.

The Democrats say Mr. Reagan would take a hard turn to the right in a second term, and close advisers say the president would try to pursue a conservative agenda that includes tuition tax credits, enterprise zones, voluntary school prayer and anti-abortion measures. But, these advisers say, Mr. Reagan would be likely to wind up negotiating — and compromising — when it

came to major issues such as the budget deficit and arms control.

The arms-control equation is the most difficult to predict. The major negotiations, on controlling intermediate-range and strategic nuclear missiles, were thrown into limbo when the Kremlin walked out.

A senior official said Mr. Reagan hopes in a second term to put a "strong emphasis" on advancing democracy over socialism in developing countries. He said Mr. Reagan would attempt to solve the Third World debt crises and "make a big push on free trade and nonprotectionism."

Mr. Reagan would also seek new spending cuts in farm price supports, federal military and civilian pensions, health-care financing, student loans and corporate subsidies that might be more disputed than those he sought in 1981.

Most presidential policy aides are now assuming that the election will not give Mr. Reagan a landslide, and they believe that he would be forced to approach Congress with an eye toward bipartisan compromise, unlike when he had an outright victory over the Democrats in 1981.

But even before planning for this 1985 effort could start in earnest, Mr. Reagan's staff would probably be shuffled.

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, who engineered Mr. Reagan's biggest legislative victories and subsequent compromises with Congress, has made no secret of his hopes to leave the West Wing after the election. Mr. Baker had expressed an interest in a cabinet post dealing with national security issues, but sources say he would jump at the opportunity to become attorney general.

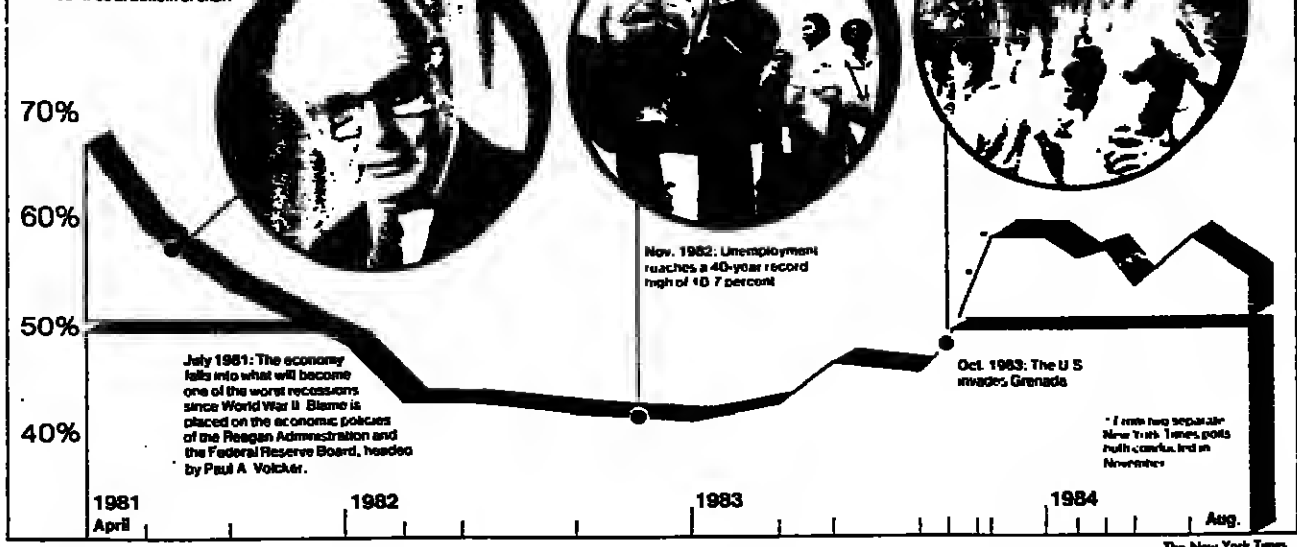
If the counselor to the president, Edwin Meese 3d, has trouble winning Senate confirmation as attorney general after the current investigation of his finances, Mr. Baker would probably get the nomination. But if Mr. Meese were exonerated by the special prosecutor investigating him, officials say, Mr. Reagan would reappoint Mr. Meese's nomination.

Mr. Baker's replacement is the big puzzle. Some Republicans on Capitol Hill would like a replacement with his pragmatic instincts; the former transportation secretary, Drew Lewis, is often mentioned as a possibility.

But administration sources say the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, is already seeking Mr. Baker's job in a second term.

Reagan's Popularity Rating

Percentage of respondents who said they approved of President Reagan. From New York Times/CBS News polls conducted periodically, as indicated by vertical lines at bottom of chart.



Big Republican Donors Repaid in Vintage Wine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Republican Eagles — the 450 contributors who have given \$10,000 to the Republican Party in a year — found \$300 bottles of Mouton Rothschild 1959 wine and fully equipped bars in their rooms at the Adolphus Hotel.

For their further comfort, the Eagles have been given special privileges at the Brookhaven, Canyon Creek and Los Rios country

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

clubs, exercise privileges at the Plaza and University clubs and dining privileges at the Lancers, Tower and Cipango clubs.

These were just a few of the many tokens of appreciation visible as the Republican National Convention, the Adolphus and the City of Dallas pulled out the stops for the party's major donors and their guests.

For the Republican Party, the red-carpet treatment was a careful investment, and has paid off.

By the start of this week, 2,120 seats had been sold to a \$1,000-a-plate luncheon to be attended Thursday by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. The Republican National Committee said more than 500 requests for tickets had to be refused.

At the same luncheon, the comedian Joan Rivers talked about marriage, making love, and the female anatomy in a ribald luncheon salute to Mrs. Reagan — who had invited her — and prominent Republican women, including Barbara Bush, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Margaret M. Heckler, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, Senator Paula Hawkins and Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

Anybody in the crowd of 2,000 who had thought the comedian might tone down her jokes was in for a jolt.

Of Democratic Party's vice presidential nominee, Geraldine A.

Vasectomy Study Fails to Find Any Links to Diseases

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The largest study of men who had vasectomies for birth control failed to find any link between the surgery and later development of heart disease, cancer and many other illnesses.

The results, published in Friday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, "don't support any of the suggestions of long-term problems developing after vasectomy, including heart disease," said Dr. Gerald S. Bernstein of the University of Southern California.

The study by USC, the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, examined the health of 10,590 men who underwent vasectomies and an equal number who did not. The men lived in Los Angeles, Eureka, California, Minneapolis and Rochester.

The 21 scientists who conducted the study found that men who had the surgery have "no reason to be concerned about developing any health problem related to the surgery," said Dr. Bernstein, an obstetrician-gynecologist.

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Senator Barry Goldwater reminded Dallas delegates of his fighting slogan: "And in your hearts, you know he's right."

Goldwater Repeats Call Of '64 in Dallas Speech

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

DALLAS — The founder and father figure of the modern Republican Party limped onto the rostrum of the Republican National Convention, ailing but triumphant.

His words were strong but the delivery was halting, and he was received more as a party elder than as an orator.

But the crowd cheered Wednesday night when he revived an old campaign theme and said of President Ronald Reagan, "And in your hearts, you know he's right."

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona was here to speak his mind, in his inimitable, unvarnished style, and no one was going to stop him. He struck the themes he has burnished through a life in politics, ignoring White House and Reagan campaign officials, who hoped he would tone down his oratory.

"He said his heart was set on it," a Reagan campaign aide said after Mr. Goldwater met with White House officials and Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, general chairman of the Reagan campaign.

"Laxalt and other senior officials tried to talk him out of it," the aide said.

Mr. Goldwater repeated the clarion call of his ill-fated 1964 presidential campaign.

"And let me remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice," he told the delegates, but his remarks did not evoke the spirit of 20 years ago. "What, may I ask, was more extreme than our Revolutionary War? Our Founding Fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for that most honorable and noble cause, freedom."

He linked the Democrats to war. "Every war in this century began and was fought under Democrat administrations," he said. "You doubt me? World War I, Woodrow Wilson, Democrat. World War II, Franklin Roosevelt, Democrat.

Korea, Harry Truman, Democrat. Vietnam, Jack Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, both Democrats."

The senator is 75 now, as contentious and unpredictable as ever, and as modest. He is a ruggedly handsome man, with a shock of graying hair. But he is suffering from an ailing hip and says he is in the market for a hearing aid. Senate colleagues sadly note a decline in both his vitality and mobility.

He carries his conservatism modestly, and minimizes his contribution to his party.

"The conservative concepts of politics go back to the days of the Greeks," he said at a news conference Wednesday morning. "There was nothing new."

"The Republican Party has never been anything but a conservative party," he continued. "I don't buy the idea that I'm the grandfather or padre of anything that's going on today."

Representative Ed Berman of Arkansas expressed the consensus view of Mr. Mr. Goldwater: "He was the keeper of the flame."

This is his eighth national convention, he said, and probably his last. "In '88 I don't know if I'll still be here," the senator said. "I have a hunch this is my last convention."

He is revered by his colleagues as the grand old man of Senate Republicans. Now serving his fifth term, he says it will be his last.

The senator portrayed himself Wednesday as a traditionalist who looks to the future. He insisted on calling Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic nominee for vice president, "Mrs. Zaccaro," her name in marriage, explaining, "I'm too old-fashioned to do anything else."

But he predicted that he would live to see the day "when we'll have a woman vice president or even president."

"Women are more competent generally than men," he added.

Republicans Expect to Keep Senate Margin

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Republicans, who had been concerned that Democrats could come within two or three seats of regaining control of the U.S. Senate in the November elections, now expect to retain their current 55-to-45 majority.

Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said Wednesday that the party could gain or lose three seats in the upper house of Congress but that no change in the balance was the "most probable scenario."

A couple of months ago, Mr. Lugar was anticipating a two- or three-seat loss. But he has been saying privately for some time that the Republicans' chances for maintaining their lead were improving as the economy and President Ronald Reagan's chances for re-election picked up.

The senator said Wednesday that prospects were better for Senate Republican incumbents who once appeared vulnerable, including Senators Thad Cochran of Mississippi and Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota.

He said polls now show that Mr. Cochran is 20 percentage points ahead of his challenger, former Governor, William F. Winter of Mississippi, and that Mr. Boschwitz leads the Minnesota secretary of state, Joan Groves, by 14 points. In addition, Mr. Lugar said, Senator Gordon J. Humphrey of New Hampshire, initially regarded as vulnerable, appears about 15 points ahead of Representative Norman E. D'Amour.

Senators Lugar also listed four races he said were even or too close to predict, including those for seats held by Senators Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Roger W. Jepsen of Iowa and Charles H. Percy of Illinois. Senator Baker, the majority leader, is retiring; the others are seeking re-election.

Representative Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, widely regarded as an easy favorite to succeed Senator Baker, and Democrats contend that they are ahead of or closing in on all the other senators listed by Senator Lugar.

Demonstrators Arrested Following Dallas 'Tour'

Los Angeles Times Service

DALLAS — Police arrested 99 demonstrators Wednesday after a two-and-a-half hour "Corporate War Chest tour" of downtown Dallas. Most were charged with parading without a permit and disorderly conduct.

The protesters conducted a "demonstration" at the headquarters of a cruise missile manufacturer, jeered at shoppers inside the exclusive Neiman-Marcus department store, disrupted business at a bank and burned an American flag in front of City Hall.

U.S., Citing Defects by Hughes Co., Halts Payment on 3 Missile Systems

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has announced that, because of "systemic" deficiencies in workmanship and quality control, it is suspending payments to Hughes Aircraft Co. for three of the military's premier missile systems.

An air force spokeswoman said Wednesday that the air force will not pay for any more Maverick air-to-ground missiles, the army will not pay for any TOW anti-tank missiles and the navy will not pay for any Phoenix air-to-air missiles until Hughes carries out a "comprehensive management plan" to solve its manufacturing problems.

The problems, she said, include "loose screws, exposed wires and improper soldering."

She said that Hughes had sought \$38 million in "progress payments" for work performed last month on the three missile programs.

The suspension of payments follows a recent suspension of deliveries by Hughes, and it represents

one of the most serious actions the Defense Department has taken against a military contractor in recent years for quality-control problems. Some officials have said such problems are widespread in the industry.

Kari Fielder, director of public affairs for air force contract management, said, the problems with the Hughes missiles involve 68 findings of defects.

"The air force," she said, "determined that these problems are systemic throughout the TOW, Phoenix and Maverick programs and directly affect the integrity of products delivered to the military."

A spokesman for Hughes, H.D. Watkins, said the company had embarked on a "wide-ranging program to check out procedures and to improve quality."

Mr. Watkins was commenting on earlier navy and air force complaints about missile quality and said later in the day that he had not been informed of the Pentagon's decision to suspend all payments for work in progress.

The navy and the air force suspended acceptance of their missiles before Hughes announced its moratorium on production assembly, and the navy began looking for a second Phoenix manufacturer.

The navy was the first to take action against Hughes, after it took apart a Phoenix missile and found what it termed "marginal workmanship." In June the navy told Hughes it would not accept more of the long-range missiles until the quality-control problems were fixed. The missiles, which cost about \$1 million each, are fired from carrier-based jet fighters.

The air force told Hughes on Aug. 3 that it would not accept more Mavericks and gave the company 90 days to solve its problem.

The Maverick is an air-to-ground missile that is supposed to recognize tanks and other targets by the heat they give off.

The army has not issued a stop order for the TOW missiles. An army spokesman said that the problems in TOW were not serious enough to make the missiles defective.

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Mongolia Drops Tseedenbal From Leadership Post

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Yumjaagiyn Tseedenbal, the leader of Mongolia since 1958, was removed from office as party chief Thursday for health reasons.

Soviet and Mongolian news agencies reported. He was replaced by Jambyn Batmonh, 58, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, according to Tass.

Mr. Tseedenbal, 67, a Moscow-educated Soviet loyalist, was named leader of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in 1958 and became head of state as the chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural (the Mongolian assembly) in 1974.

Tass quoted the Mongolian news agency, Montsame, as saying the Mongolian party's Central Committee met Thursday in special session in Ulan Bator, the capital of the central Asian country.

The committee issued a communiqué saying Mr. Tseedenbal had been relieved of his posts "on account of his state of health and with his consent."

Rama Rao Plans Protest Of 6 Days to Regain Seat

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The deposed chief minister of Andhra Pradesh state, N.T. Rama Rao, announced Thursday that he would start a campaign of agitation in the southern Indian state after failing to get "justice" from President Zail Singh over his dismissal.

"I am returning to my state a disappointed man as justice has not been done to me by the highest office in the land," Mr. Rama Rao said at a press conference.

He said the six-day campaign would start Saturday with a day of national protests called by opposition groups and trade unions over his dismissal.

Opposition parties held a meeting of at least 50,000 people in New Delhi Wednesday night, the biggest gathering of opposition forces since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980. Earlier, police had banned a street march in Mr. Rama Rao's support.

Mr. Rama Rao, who returned from open heart surgery in the United States two weeks ago, gave an emotional speech, ignoring

pleas from his doctor not to exert himself.

He said he was the victim of a political conspiracy to remove state governments that were out ruled by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I party in order to give it a power base for national elections due in five months.

Mr. Rama Rao, a former film star, was dismissed Aug. 16 by Governor Ram Lal of Andhra Pradesh because the governor said that defections from Mr. Rama Rao's Telugu Desam Party left him without a majority in the state assembly. The party won 200 of 295 seats in January 1983.

At least 25 people have died and 50 have been injured in Andhra Pradesh protesting the dismissal.

Joining Mr. Rama Rao at Wednesday's rally were leaders of all major opposition parties. Speaker after speaker said India was on the brink of emergency rule similar to that imposed from 1975 to 1977, when Mrs. Gandhi suspended a number of civil liberties. Emergency rule was a key factor in sweeping Mrs. Gandhi from power in 1977.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Case for The Hague

Since early July, parties unknown have struck at an international jugular by mining the Gulf of Suez and the adjacent Red Sea. At least 19 ships of various nations — a Soviet vessel was the first victim — have been damaged. The operation seems meant to humiliate a vulnerable Egypt. Nearly \$1 billion in annual Suez Canal tolls is at risk if shippers feel compelled to turn to safer waters.

Producing and sowing these weapons takes logistic skills that only governments normally possess. More than most forms of terrorism, this is an act of war, and one that thrusts indiscriminately at the navigation rights of all nations. What was unfortunately true when the CIA arranged for the "nuisance" mining of Nicaragua's harbors is even more plainly true in the Middle East. Egypt's President Mubarak deserves help, and America's wiser second thoughts in Nicaragua have made it much easier to help him get it.

Egypt has welcomed minesweepers from the United States and Western Europe, and granted passage to Soviet sweepers. Although these ships are under national command, they represent at least a tacit collaboration among the superpowers. Their aid to Egypt may be competitive, but the effect of it is a two-sided endorsement of free navigation.

That is an essential first act of policy. The next will be to identify the terrorist nation. Mines are elusive and cannot be easily detected, and once found, they may not betray

the culprit. Libya and Iran have the motive and the means for this warfare, but both deny any part in it. Circumstantial evidence points to Libya's Colonel Qadhafi, an old hand at subversion and a blood enemy of Egypt. The first mines were detonated after a Libyan ship, the Ghada, made a slow passage through the Gulf of Suez in the Ethiopian port of Assab on the Red Sea. It took 15 days to complete a voyage that normally requires four.

If a case can be made against Libya, where can Egypt make it? There is a precedent, albeit not one the Reagan administration would relish. When Washington admitted responsibility for the mining in Nicaragua, the Managua regime took its grievance to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Libya is not a party to the treaty establishing the World Court, but it has seen fit to take a dispute with Malta over territorial waters to The Hague. Egypt, acting through the International Maritime Organization, could ask the court to review the facts of any indictment of Libya. Employing the underused court offers no sure way of restraining rogue nations like Libya, but it offers a forum for shaming a lawbreaker and building a consensus for punitive actions. Asserting the freedom of navigation by international flotilla is the essential immediate remedy. Reasserting that freedom in court would affirm a principle that civilized nations recognize as a basic international law.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan's Knack Endures

The Republicans are answering George McGovern's call. "Come home, America!" the Democratic candidate implored in 1972. Ronald Reagan assures us that "America is back." May we disagree? We overthought America went anywhere in the first place and we don't think a homecoming party is in order now.

We don't think the "new patriotism" is especially new either, and we do not know what other people did with their families during the long years when the politicians suggest families and family values were "lost" — but the families we know stayed around and had the usual number of crises, quarrels and good times. This theme war between the tickets is really getting tiresome. All the humbler-than-thou rhetoric, the infatuation of log cabins and financially strapped but noble families, the origins story — the thing is out of hand. And it is somewhat insulting to the voting public that must recognize the transparent and phony politicking in it all.

As the Republicans nominate their ticket in Dallas the subtext of their campaign are emerging pretty clearly. All values were lost between 1976 and 1980. They have been restored by Mr. Reagan. The Democratic de-

stroyers wish to come back and wreck things again. The Democrats lack the happy vision that is appropriate to the times.

Getting more specific, the Republican orators understandably concentrate on the weakness of their opponents. George Bush's wide-ranging experience in federal government was emphasized in the text of California's Governor George Deukmejian, who nominated him, as was his "impeccable reputation for integrity" — clearly an effort to keep the dark shadow on Geraldine Ferraro's troubles.

Mr. Reagan, arriving in Dallas, showed that he has recovered from what looked to be a several-weeks-long spell off his political form. His speech was the old, formidable Reagan performance. It had an ease and a simplicity and an appeal that will be the bane of the Democratic campaigners. It confounds their earnestness and ridicules it. This is the hardest thing the Democrats will have to deal with — Ronald Reagan's amazing, first-class political skill. They have not shown themselves to be very good at it as yet. The Mondale-Ferraro campaign will have to be a lot better than it now is to begin to have a hope of prevailing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

No News Is Bad News

There is an imperfect but unmistakable correlation between domestic freedom and openness to the world. Closed societies like North Korea, Albania and Afghanistan shut themselves out of bounds to Western journalists. Other Communist nations admit them only by suffering. Now, sadly, an arc of darkness is forming behind small iron curtains in much of the Third World, including places that plead for American help and understanding.

As recounted recently by Richard Bernstein of The New York Times (JHT, July 28), access to African and Middle Eastern states is often difficult and sometimes impossible. Once admitted, journalists find their movement curbed by regimes that lament the failure of the Western press to report on realities.

By routinely closing their frontiers, the Marxist states of Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia add to suspicions about their internal behavior and public support. Ditto Uganda and Nigeria, both of which have barred reporters or subjected applicants to harassing delays. Zimbabwe and its neighbors restrict entry of journalists based in South Africa, a ban so self-inflicting that it was just waived to permit coverage of a ruling party congress in Harare.

In the Middle East, unscrutinized Arab regimes justify their isolation by declaiming against the "pro-Israeli" bias of the Western press. Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon are exceptions, and coverage of them is enough to refute that argument. Saudi Arabia, although it wants the help and sympathy of the West, is medieval in its hostility to journalists.

The nations of Latin America are poor, but most welcome scrutiny by an independent press and thus make credible their desire for democracy. Cuba's welcome depends on the whim of a Communist regime that rations favors for propaganda gain. By contrast, Nicaragua has understood that by freely admitting reporters it has been able to present its case to a North American audience; whatever else is wrong in Managua, that policy is sensible.

In an imperfect world there is no way to guarantee evenhanded reporting from any single source. The best corrective for inadequate reporting is more reporting, not less. Countries that want U.S. understanding hurt their cause when they let themselves be instructed by Communist masters of secrecy. By and large, the worst news from any society is no news.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Uganda: Buy Off the Soldiers?

The world cannot afford to ignore the horrible situation within Uganda. It is unacceptable in itself and it also threatens further instability in Africa. Every effort should be made through all international forums to bring pressure on the government to end these needless deaths.

—The Australian (Sydney).

[President] Obote's most pressing problem now is the army, despite American and British aid in retraining it. He cannot control it and

dare not risk confronting it after what it did to him in 1971. He needs it against the rebels, but he cannot afford to pay it, which means that soldiers behave like the marauding bands of medieval Europe, living off the land and terrorizing the population. The best investment Uganda and its financial supporters abroad could make at this stage might be to buy off the undisciplined soldiers with an amnesty, making good their pay and a gratuity. Uganda clearly does not need their dubious services.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Russia Closes Authors' Fund

ST. PETERSBURG — Scandal has been caused in journalistic and literary circles by the closing of the pension fund of the Authors' Society. The reason given was that the fund had been used to aid terrorists. The committee which administers the fund denies this. It admits that it furnished a sum to M. Vitachinsky, an old revolutionary, but states that he was long ago amnestied. A number of journalists imprisoned during the reaction which followed the dissolution of the second Duma were also aided, but their opinions are no longer regarded as subversive. The action of the Government has been unfavorably received.

1934: U.S. Food Prices Up Sharply

NEW YORK — Soaring food prices are reflected in Dun and Bradstreet's weekly index of wholesale quotations. The index as of Aug. 14 stood at the highest level since April 16, 1931, and 4.6 percent above the price of two weeks before. The drought suffered by most of the nation's agricultural areas has brought warning of impending retail price increases which are borne out by the wholesale index, with the threat of further rises in the near future. The index stood at \$2.28 on Aug. 14, a gain of 5 cents over the week before. The preceding week also showed a gain of 5 cents. The index a year ago was at \$1.91.



This Strong President Has a Weak Prime Minister

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

DALLAS — It has been said that this convention should go ahead and proclaim Ronald Reagan "king of the United States." They talk about him as if he already were not, they, so why not come clean?

In a political system that began by disowning a king, this is usually intended as an insult. But when you boil down the endless drone of oratory here, it comes principally to the assertion that while Ronald Reagan is not (quite) flawless, he has been a splendid chief of state.

When the speakers say, as they say ad nauseam, that Ronald Reagan has "made us proud to be Americans once again" or has "restored faith and confidence in government," they are claiming for the president an undeniable genius for ennobling or affirming basic American values. It is a far from negligible talent, not to be scorned.

It works for him because Mr. Reagan clearly believes in what he says — most of it, anyway. His capacity for filtering out what is inconsistent with the faith of the

moment is formidable. The less specific his remarks, the better he says them and the more deeply he seems to believe in them.

Should Ronald Reagan go on to win in November, he will preside in 1987 over the constitutional bicentennial. It will not be surprising given his gift for the veneration of traditions, if Ronald Reagan does so as a kind of cheerleader.

But the peculiarities of his presidency might be seen as reopening a perennial question about the nature of the office as designed in 1787: whether it was good idea to combine the ceremonial role of chief of state, the role Mr. Reagan plays so consummately, with the more mundane role of head of government.

Not even his zealous fans and aides would claim that Ronald Reagan's performance in the second role has been distinguished. He is often uninformed, or even misinformed, about the fine points of policy; and even the ultimate loyal-

ist, White House aide Michael Deaver, has recently admitted that the president sometimes sleeps during cabinet sessions.

There are those — I include myself — who think it is a pity, for all sorts of reasons, that the founding fathers bungled this one. We really ought to be able to enjoy the luxury of the ceremonial Reagan without worrying about how well, behind the band music and the bunting, the store is being minded.

This problem was apparent to Woodrow Wilson, and what has happened to politics and communication since his time has not solved it. The modern press, especially television, is easily bemused by what is ceremonial and too easily bored by what is businesslike and sometimes dull.

In many ways the Carter-Reagan contrast, of which so much is being made in Dallas, is a laboratory specimen of the problem.

As ceremonial president Mr. Car-

ter was a failure, sometimes awkward or stilted on solemn occasions, an uninspiring speaker, as bereft of theatrical arts as Mr. Reagan is endowed with them. But Mr. Carter's prime-ministerial talent, his mastery of the petty details of the president's job, was awesome.

This is the stuff by which parliamentary politicians rise and prosper. You can imagine Mr. Carter thriving under the intimate pressures of the British House of Commons, where Mr. Reagan's theatrical magic would do him little good.

It would be idle to quarrel with the reiterated claim of the Republican Party here that Mr. Reagan has been a gifted head of state. But when it comes to the drab but essential homework of government, he would do well to get a barely passing grade — a gentleman's C-minus.

All this might yet be a fine theme for discussion as the bicentennial year approaches. But this week in Dallas, Ronald Reagan is already king in all the ways that count.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Does the Press Do Well to Air Off-the-Air Jokes?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Isn't it the point that a threat is not to be confused with a joke? So we have before us the contrast between a chief of state joking that the bombs will begin to fall on Moscow in five minutes, and a chief of state threatening that he will "bury" America. We have tended to forget old Khrushchev. He threatened nuclear war in Europe every couple of weeks leading up to the Berlin Wall.

The question before the house becomes, then: What are the realistic limits of privacy? We pride ourselves that there should be no thought control. And any man who says he never thinks impious thoughts, whether jocund or flippant or serious, ought not to be trusted.

When the great Spanish poet Lopez de Vega was told by his doctor that his illness was terminal, he looked up at him and said, "Are you quite sure, doctor?" Yes, the doctor said, "you will not live out the night." "In that case," Vega said, "I want to record that I can't stand Cervantes."

Everybody has one of those. If Ronald Reagan were strapped into a lie detector and asked whether he wished that the ruling class of the Kremlin had that morning — to borrow the wonderful phrase of my 9-year-old niece, discussing her great-aunt's demise the day before — "woken up dead," one should not be surprised if his answer were normal. What is it we are supposed to pray for, if not the decease of our enemies, barring their conversion — at which point they would cease to be one's enemies? The Psalmist was very thorough about it: "I have pursued mine enemies and destroyed them; and turned not again until I had consumed them."

Maybe it is right that politicians' lives should be made miserable. We certainly work at it.

Nelson Rockefeller, when he was vice president and presiding over the Senate, whispered something unflattering about heads of black African countries to the gentlemen at his side, and sure enough, the loudspeakers belted out what he said into the press galleries. Henry Kissinger, secretary of state, whispering to somebody in Canada at a jam-packed international briefing, said something offensive to somebody, and all the world soon knew. Is it a journalist's responsibility to peer into the private thought of politicians?

We got to know, through the intervention of a black journalist, that when Jesse Jackson announced that he is going to "talk black talk," he slides into references to Jews as "Hymies." One is prepared to believe that there is anti-Semitism

there, but it is also unlikely that one would find a Southerner who, at some moment or other, had not used the "Hymie" equivalent for black men, in a moment of exasperation or of deep vernacular sedation; as it is probable that most energetic blacks, at one time or another, have thought the word, or used the word, "hunkie."

The New York Times rather ponderously pronounced that it would not adhere by the rules set up by Geraldine Ferraro, to wit: Everything that happens on her airplane is off the record. One can see The Times's point. The habits of the candidates are a matter of national interest, and every now and then a candidate slips. Spiro Agnew referred in an airplane to his friend "the fat Jap." If ever I am delicious or blind drunk, who knows, someone may hear me say something pleasant about Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Shouldn't one be protected from the advertising of such excesses? Entitled to elementary insulation from fugitive thoughts? Even if these thoughts are absolutely indisputably surrealistic?

One of the reasons Ronald Reagan is a popular man is that he is human in the best sense. Thus he manages to combine the humorous with the alacritous. We seem now to be asking that he submit his fantasies to a nuclear freeze.

The next time he warms up for a radio broadcast he will perhaps be expected to say: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin drafting the bill from the Kremlin in the next five minutes." But that would not be Ronald Reagan. And there are those, probably the majority (we'll see pretty soon), who prefer him as he is.

Universal Press Syndicate.



Textile Protectionism Harms Almost Everybody

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — One of the finest opportunities is being squandered of shielding Western banks against further blows from bad debts in developing countries.

The \$100-billion world market for textiles and apparel to create wealth through a combination of more jobs and lower prices in both developed and developing countries. It is being squandered because the world's leading countries have chosen policies that are slowing down growth in the size of that market. At the same time, a cluster of expensive and inefficient companies is being preserved in the United States and Western Europe, sheltered by ever-increasing import controls.

The latest blow against the world's textiles and apparel trade was the Reagan administration's sudden announcement on Aug. 3 of new regulations affecting apparel imports starting on Sept. 7. U.S. retailers estimate that as a result nearly \$1 billion worth of apparel imports may be temporarily barred from the U.S. market. About \$500 million would be kept out permanently.

Consumers will be denied cheaper imported clothes, competition in the U.S. marketplace will be reduced and U.S. manufacturers will have less incentive to become more efficient.

The European Community is also expected to tighten its import regime, for fear that apparel demand entry to America will pierce its frontiers.

This spiral of protectionist anxiety will hobble attempts by developing countries to alleviate poverty through modernization of the textile and apparel sectors. Inevitably those countries will be less able to repay debts or to buy Western goods, aggravating the threat to Western banks.

The West will lose significantly because successful developing countries are avid buyers of machines and capital goods — just the sectors that most need reviving. One of the first areas hit would be the \$9.6 billion worth of Western exports of textile machinery. Textile and apparel makers in America and Western Europe have trimmed their work forces by between 3 and 5 percent every year in the last decade. They have done so in spite of continuous protection since 1962 under international agreements

limiting low-cost imports. The reason was not imports but automation — a trend that will continue however tough the import curbs. Thus, more protection will not only raise prices for consumers but also fail to save jobs, while creating more unemployment in developing countries.

Western manufacturers are currently protected under the third Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), run by the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

First enforced in 1973, each MFA

has been more restrictive than the last; none has applied against imports from Western countries. The first MFA guaranteed an annual 6-percent increase in import quotas for all Third World exporters. The second allowed "reasonable departures" from that guarantee and was used to freeze import growth from large suppliers. The third, which expires on July 31, 1986, even prevents large exporters from carrying over unused quotas from one year to the next. But U.S. and EC companies still say they are unable to compete with imports from developing countries.

The case for protection of Western apparel makers rests today, as it did 22 years ago, on the argument that the industry is so important for the home economies that whatever is good for it is good for the entire economy. But figures collected by the GATT secretariat show that apparel makers provide only 1.3 percent of all jobs in the United States and the European Community. Even taken together, the textile and apparel industries account for just 1.3 percent of American gross domestic product and 1.5 percent of European GDP.

As GATT signatories, the Americans and the Europeans have a treaty obligation to promote free trade. The MFA is a derogation from the obligation which has lasted more than 10 years. Yet manufacturers continue to clamor not only for a longer period of protection but for much more biting protection. The arguments in their favor are no longer persuasive.

Markets for textiles and apparel account for 9 percent of world trade in manufactured goods. Even a slight boost in this market can be a shot in the arm for U.S. economic recovery and world economic growth.

International Herald Tribune.

The Future Is at Stake In Tehran

By Shireen T. Hunter

WASHINGTON — The post-Khomeini era in Iran has begun. Rumors that the ayatollah's health is deteriorating may or may not have bearing in fact. It is nevertheless high time for the West to take account of the struggle for power that is already taking place between two factions of Iran's clerical leadership.

This leadership consolidated its control in the summer of 1982, when Iran forced Iraqi troops to withdraw from Iranian territory. Two clerical factions then began to jockey for power. The more moderate among the clerics favor a less belligerent foreign policy and a conservative economic policy emphasizing the support of the powerful merchant class and of segments of the religious middle classes. The moderates have checked the radicals' attempts to alter Iran's economic system drastically and have diminished the influence of the secular left, even dismantling the Communist Tudeh Party.

They have been somewhat less successful in foreign policy. True, the moderates were able to prevent Iran from forming close ties to the Soviet Union. But until recently they have had little success in ending the war with Iraq. In 1982, for example, the speaker of the Majlis, Hashem Rafsanjani, hinted at a negotiated peace, because of Iraq's poor prospects at the time, the radicals prevailed and Iran chose to continue the war.

Since then Iraq's military, economic and diplomatic position has improved, while Iran's has seriously deteriorated — making the moderate option considerably more attractive.

Events of the last two months indicate that the moderates are gaining an upper hand on broader foreign policy issues. West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher visited Tehran in July and suggested a new openness to the West. Iran has made diplomatic overtures to the Gulf Arab states. Ayatollah Khomeini has let it be known that he does not condone Iran's diplomatic isolation.

The contest is far from over, however, and the radicals have not yet thrown in the towel. This political fluidity offers an opportunity for the West to move Iran toward moderation. To do so successfully requires keeping in mind the following points:

- The West must appreciate the importance of a unified Iran — free from Soviet domination — for stability in the Gulf region and security in Turkey and Pakistan. Any temptation to tilt toward Iraq for short-term tactical reasons should be measured carefully against the long-term strategic interest in a stable Iran.

- The West must have no illusions that stability in Iran will produce a secular, pro-Western government. More likely, instability would result in civil war and the disintegration of the country, or in the establishment of a pro-Soviet, leftist regime. The West should at all costs avoid the destabilizing effects that would result if it tried to isolate Iran economically.

- The West should realize that none of the secular opposition groups offer workable alternatives to the mullahs. The Mujahiddin Khalq, who played a significant part in the revolution, may seem attractive at first glance, for they have some base for operation in Iran; but they are avowedly Marxist and increasingly radical, and are tainted by open association with Iraq. A constitutional monarchy would of course be the best alternative, but the realist camp is divided, poorly organized and burdened by the Pahlavi past.

- The only feasible prospect with appeal to the West is the gradual moderation of the existing regime. This would of course be a slow process. There are unlikely to be immediate or drastic changes. Not even the moderates can suddenly abandon Iran's revolutionary aspirations, for that would leave them open to charges of treason. And even if they do begin to behave more pragmatically, they will almost certainly go on spouting the radical rhetoric of the revolution.

- So the West must be patient. It should make a commitment to Iran's territorial integrity and develop a broad range of political and economic contacts. The principal interest is stability. It should try to stop the supply of weapons, help to preserve a balance between Iran and its neighbors and continue to make clear a vital interest in the flow of oil through the Gulf. There is little the West can do in the short run about what is happening inside Iran, but it must not be blind to the moderate clerical faction struggling in Tehran.

The writer, deputy director of the Middle East Program at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTER

The Press Must Press On

Regarding the opinion column "Pleasant Company Isn't Enough" (Aug. 17) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire, with whom I disagree on just about all else, deserves the highest respect for going on the record with regard to the unhealthy symbiosis increasingly observed in those politicians and journalists. In this contradictory era of suspiciously quiet diplomacy on the one hand and witless, impulsive politicking on the other, it remains — as ever — for the journalistic profession to enforce the public's right to a straightforward, thoughtful, open dialogue — to press, in short, for truth, not accommodation, on the issues weighing on us.

LOUIS PELOSI, General.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: **Walter N. Thayer**
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 74-283618. Telex: 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: **John MacKinnon**, 43 Long Ave., London W1C 7AE. Tel: 489-4902. Telex: 362009.
S.A.: au capital de 1.300.000 F RCS Nanterre B 713021126. Communication Partenaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ames	11024	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	9110	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	8871	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/2
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Amgen	8871	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/2
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Trans	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Vol	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
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Vol	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81

NYSE Closing				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Trans	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Vol	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Trans	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Vol	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Trans	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Comp	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
Vol	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81	2281.81
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N.Y. Stock Prices End Mixed

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed in slow trading Thursday, in a virtual standoff between institutional investors who think prices are ready to move up and small investors who are skeptical.

Prices rallied briefly at mid-session on hopes that the government's report of a smaller July budget deficit might ease pressure on interest rates. But the buying subsided because many traders were not certain the economy was slowing enough to warrant a decline in charges for short-term loans.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 7.95 Wednesday, added 0.66 to 1,332.44. It had been down 5 at the outset and up 6 at mid-session. The Dow has risen 150 points over the past month and some investors have been cashing in on those profits.

Declines led advances 767 to 753. Volume totaled 83.1 million shares, down from 116.1 million Wednesday.

Many investors waited for the Federal Reserve's post-market report on the M-1. It showed that the basic U.S. money supply, which influences interest rates, fell \$1.2 billion in the latest statistical period.

"What's happening now is that there is a transition from the Dow stocks to more speculative issues," said Bernard Fortgang of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "There seems to be a lot of confidence in this market, probably too much confidence."

"Institutions are afraid to lose positions so they are not selling much," said Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds. "But individuals are

M-1 Fell in Latest Week

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$1.2 billion in the week ended Aug. 13 to a seasonally adjusted \$46.1 billion from \$47.3 billion a week earlier, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was unchanged from the week before at \$47.3 billion, but the four-week moving average of M-1 fell to \$45.1 billion from \$45.2 billion. M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

selling into strength because they are disbelievers.

American Express was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 33 1/2. Financial Corp. of America, which sold some of its holdings in American Express earlier this week, added 1/4 to 5 1/4.

IBM, which lost 1 1/2 Wednesday, was second, up 1/4 to 125 1/2. AT&T was fourth, up 1/4 to 107 1/2. AT&T said Tuesday that it would take until next year to clean up a backlog of unfilled orders from business customers.

ITT, which plunged last month after the company slashed its dividend, shed 3/4 to 27 1/4. There is speculation that someone, perhaps the Frick family of Chicago, will make a takeover bid for the conglomerate. But ITT has vowed to fight any such bid.

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700% PROFITS

On August 9th 1982, while the DJI was drooping around 800, BARRON'S mused, "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work." Their gloom was shared by the media; even the N.Y. TIMES commented (August 15th 1982): "the bottom has not been reached; steel-willed optimists may be about to throw in the towels."

While BARRON'S and the N.Y. TIMES were exhaling pessimistic projections, our researchers remained resolute, advising readers in stock market reports and in newspaper advertisements, to "buy into weakness," predicting that "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750."

Looking back can be sophistic; the past is prologue, the epilogue has yet to be written.

On July 13th 1984, while the Averages were sagging, C.G.R. stated... "The dynamism of Shakespeare's 'Prospero' will catapult the DOW beyond 1500". Two weeks later, and at the same time that a universally known "investment banking" firm released a commentary carrying the title "No Bottom Yet", C.G.R. published an editorial in our stock market review (Volume 7, Number 30, July 26, 1984), writing... "This remains a classic time to buy, not to sell; the market will erupt again, vaporizing prophets of doom". The "Power Elite" have initiated a massive distribution of equities that will propel the DOW above 1500 before consolidating, with corollary upswings in "secondary" and "incubating" shares. When Americans, and others infatuated with hope come home at the "burnt-out end of a smoky day", they relish the thought of a succulent filet mignon, a larger slice of pie, modifying material goals with a belief, no matter how mute or vocal, in a gracious God. They maintain a sense of mission and pride, even though the invincibility of the West has been challenged.

Our forthcoming letter probes the mood of the market, highlighting stocks that may be gobbled up by predators. In addition, our analysts recommend a low-priced listed equity that could escalate to prominence, emulating the success of a prior "special situation" that spiraled (adjusted for splits) from approximately \$2.50 to \$20; a company that has made a major natural resource discovery in Texas.

For your complimentary copy of this report, please write to, or telephone:

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F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
 Kalverstraat 112,
 1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
 Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
 Telex: 18536

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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Aug. 24, 1984

Page 7

Britain's Besotting Pantomime

LONDON — There are 123 days until Christmas, but for John Morley it is already the season to be jolly. Major casting has been completed on the versions of traditional British pantomimes that Morley has written for next winter and this month he is working on special material to suit the star of each production.

"It's all vehicle stuff, tailored to the star," he says. "If one year you have a Cinderella who's not a very good singer, when she's in the kitchen and depressed she can do a little dance with a broom."

Right now he is adjusting parts of his

MARY BLUME

version of "Aladdin" (a venerable pantomime dating to 1789) to the talents of a magician called The Great Spondoo, who will play the Emperor of China in Bristol, and he is writing lines for Dame Anna Neagle, who will be Cinderella's Fairy Godmother in Birmingham. Now in her 80s, Neagle has already played the role in Richmond and Bristol.

"She's besotted by it all, you see," Morley says.

So is he. A tall, silvery former Guards officer and West End actor — "Not! Coward, things like that" — he lives year round in the loopy but tightly crafted world of the British pantomime. He may be the happiest man in the world.

"It's all wonderful, everything's wonder-

ful." His pleasure is so infectious that one rolls over at his jokes (Sample: What do you put in a policeman's sandwich? Trumcheon meat and traffic jam). "It's frightful, but I laugh and laugh," he says, "even on the telephone."

KNOWN as the King of Panto, Morley has 14 different productions playing in Britain each season. "It's a ritual yet every year you have to rewrite it. They go to see the changes. Sometimes I have three Cinderellas on at once and the Fairy Godmothers don't have one line in common except the one you must have: 'You shall go to the Ball.' Last year the Prince Charming was two actresses and the male star of a television series who is always jumping over cars."

British pantomime began in the late 18th century and had taken on its basic form and characters a century later. Today a pantomime is a musical extravaganza based on a familiar tale — "Aladdin," "Cinderella," "Dick Whittington," "Robinson Crusoe" — and tinged with topical jokes and stars. A part of every English childhood, pantomimes lighten the dreary months of January, February and March and are especially popular in the provinces.

"In British life there is a curious something that around November makes Mum go out and buy six tickets for the pantomime," Morley says. Provincial theaters often use their pantomimes to pay for their taxes. The respected Chichester Festival Theatre last year enriched itself with a production of Morley's "Jack and the Beanstalk."

"Glasgow is the most besotted town of all," Morley says. "You can go on a Saturday and there won't be a child in the house. Simple Simon shouts 'Hello, kids' and all these adults cry, 'Hello, Simon.'"

Usually the audience is filled with screaming children. Pantomime villains judge their success by how often they were drowned out by booing and by how many toffees were thrown at them, and they shout terrible threats at the kids: "If you don't shut up, I'll poison your ice cream in the interval."

Pantomime characters have names like Fleshcreep, Wishee Washee and Sergeant Spick and Corporal Span. "I love the way I'm giving this to you as if I were the cast list of 'Hamlet,'" Morley remarks. "Then there's Sarah Suet and Christie Crusoe, Robinson Crusoe's mother, who's the ship's cook. God help me. The villain is the demon Ol Slick — there's a great deal of morality — and the Fairy Detergent comes along and turns the galleon into the grotto of a million sea shells. Amazing!"

A pantomime is a combination of glitz and corn in an ancient framework (Morley traces the pumpkin in "Cinderella" to the Druids). It is totally, and inescapably, British.

"No other nation can stand it," Morley says. He once took the American actress Elaine Stritch to a pantomime. "I asked her

in the interval how she liked it. I've got to have a vodka," she said."

Actually, pantomime appeared in New York in the mid-1800s, Morley says. "Then the West opened up and you developed legends of your own."

There are many rules to pantomime, a basic one being that the male lead, or Principal Boy, should be played by a leggy girl (the rule is broken for the occasional male TV or pop star but this is frowned on by traditionalists).

"Everyone knows what Robinson Crusoe looks like — a sort of what you might call macho man with, by oow, a beard to the waist at least," Morley says. "You've got to get from that, with that 18th-century costume, to a girl who's been chosen partly because of her voice but mainly because of her smashing legs. She's in high heels and the high heels have fur on them — the goat's skin that of course you see in the illustrations of any Crusoe book you've got. I think that's the highest jump in the whole lot. I mean to make that part female is quite incredible."

The most famous Principal Boy was Dorothy Ward, whose boyhood lasted half a century. Comic female roles, such as Widow Twankey in "Aladdin" and the Ugly Sisters in "Cinderella," are played by men.

"The real pantomime dame is usually a rather beery man with four kids. Therefore, when he does the strip scene before going to bed and takes off layers and layers of clothes, it's amazing."

Morley dispenses with any love interest in about three lines. The actors face the audience rather than each other, and Morley follows Victorian tradition in having the villain and fairy speak in rhymed couplets. The Principal Boy always speaks the last

couplet of the play but superstition demands that it be spoken for the first time on opening night and never in rehearsal.

"Whatever the scene, the villain always enters from stage left in a green spotlight. The fairy enters from stage right in a pink spotlight. This comes from mystery plays when the Angel Gabriel entered from the right and the Devil from the left."

There is always a terrifically expensive scene (in one "Dick Whittington" Morley contrived a storm that required the audience to don 3-D eyeglasses) and there are mild political jokes. Torturer: "Tie him to the iron lady." Victim: "Oh no, oot Margaret Thatcher."

"You get it?" asks Morley, delighted. One can also make jokes about the royal family as long as they are restricted to the subject of corgis and Prince Andrew. There is always a Sioch scene, in which characters get entangled in floor mops or pastry or wallpaper, and the music includes the year's pop hits.

"The year of 'Fame' every pantomime had 'Fame' in it. You have to get into a situation where Robinson Crusoe can sing 'Fame.' This year it will be Boy George's 'It's Magic,' which will be perfect for 'Aladdin.' And 'To Dream an Impossible Dream' is always in 'Dick Whittington.'"

A good pantomime costume costs at least £1,000 (about \$1,300) and at the end the entire cast comes down a staircase to applause in gorgeous raiments that may be seen for only one minute. A costume can last eight years if the wardrobe mistress is good, but sets are more fragile because of rats. The pay is good and the work hard. Performers do three shows on Saturdays.

SINCE he began in the 1960s, Morley has had some 200 pantomimes produced. They are also published for amateurs, complete with ad libs, by Samuel French and last year 170 productions of Morley pantomimes were put on outside Britain, from South Africa to Hong Kong, where one of his pantos was once done with an all-Chinese cast.

"The British abroad do it at Christmas time. It's like plum pudding. A retired colonial runs into a chum in a bar in Marbella and says, 'Reggie, we are going to do a pantomime and you're going to be Widow Twankey.' He has had four productions on in the Marbella area at once."

Morley, who was discovered by Hermione Gingold while appearing in the Footlights Revue at Cambridge, put on his first pantomime in 1944 while serving in Palestine as a captain with the Coldstream Guards.

"We were not allowed to be pro-Arab or pro-Jewish and we were taking potshots from both. Everyone was getting rather neurotic so we put on 'Dick Whittington.' The regimental sergeant major played the Fairy Queen."

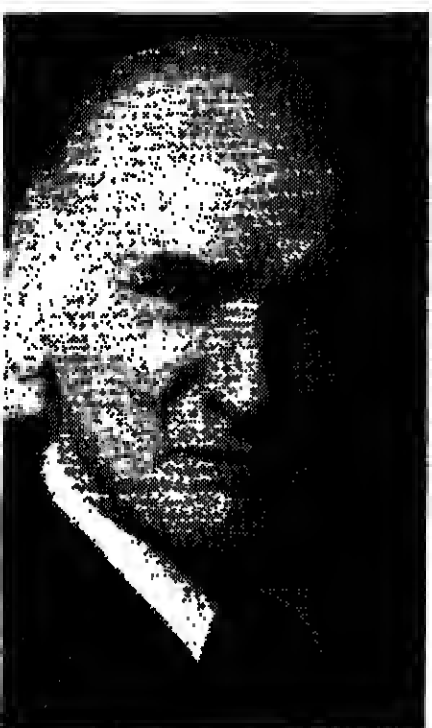
"A bazillion — that's almost a thousand guardsmen. They're feeling neurotic and what do they do? A pantomime!"



"Jack and the Beanstalk," last year at Chichester.

Pantomime is clearly part of Britain's collective unconscious. Audiences may not know it, Morley says, but Humpty Dumpty was really Richard III, "Babes in the Wood" was Elizabethan anti-Catholic propaganda, and King Rat, the villain in "Dick Whittington," symbolizes the rat that carried the

Black Death, which wiped out one-third of Britain's population in the 14th century. "No child realizes he's booing a part of British history," Morley says. Nor would he want one to. "It's all very professional codswallop isn't it? It's very well done nonsense."



John Morley.



"Jack and the Beanstalk," 1910.

Did Western Music Reach Its Peak With Mozart?

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — For the 18th year in a row, the Mostly Mozart Festival has enlivened New York's musical summer. The man died in 1791, and we're still listening to him. Why? He probably never imagined such a thing.

In Mozart's day, of course, it wasn't all that unusual to listen to music two decades old, let alone two centuries — but even then things were starting to change. Music was beginning to mean something beyond its immediate function; composers were beginning (perhaps not yet consciously) to write for the ages.

And in some ways music was getting into trouble. Glorious trouble, trouble through which several generations of heroic composers fought to win an audience for their ever richer, ever more complex, ever more idiosyncratic and personal musical visions. But through individual geniuses have won their individual battles, on the whole the composers have lost. Up to Mozart's time and for a good while after, the public clamored for novelty above all. Today his heirs can hardly be said to have a public, and the mainstream audience clamors for — well, mostly Mozart.

Some things, in art as in history, rise and fall. We can pinpoint the heydays of ancient civilizations. We can isolate the factors, often manifested in the greatest achievements, that led to decay. Music, as a medium of communication in the Western world, may very well have peaked with Mozart.

Music was a late bloomer in Europe. When to architecture, painting and drama the artist could already make a profound, individualized statement, music was still a relatively anonymous expression of the musician's time, place and community. Through the early Renaissance, if you made up songs, they could express whether you intended to dance, praise God or mourn, and (though without your having meant them to) whether you were Dutchman or Spaniard, Lutheran or Jew. But however beautiful, they would be generic. By and large they were unlikely to express how you felt about seeing a trout plucked from the water, or what it was like to be awake in the small hours as your soul veered between faith and

despair, or your precise reaction to pictures at an exhibition.

Music took on more specificity with each passing generation, but by comparison with what came later, the meanings it could convey were still quite general in the High Baroque days of Bach, Telemann, Handel and Vivaldi. And music was still tied to the function, time and audience for which it was written; it went in and out of fashion within a lifespan. Vivaldi's, for instance. The old saw about Vivaldi is that he wrote the same concerto 500 times. Not quite fair, but not without basis either. Vivaldi himself didn't like publishing concertos, because it cut into the income he derived from making a new one for whoever needed it. The idea that any one concerto had special significance or character (even if certain of them did employ new special effects, and thus do their bit to add to music's specific vocabulary) can hardly have had much meaning for him.

BUT by Mozart's time the accumulated effects available, and the newly developed ways of organizing them, had made a great difference. With him, 10 allegro movements could have 10 quite different affective properties. One piano concerto could be regal, another demonic, yet another could be pastoral, and another jubilant, even though all employed the same outward form.

This was largely due to new harmonic and rhythmic complexities. To give one example: Around Mozart's time the idea occurred to someone of adding a note, a ninth, to a chord already in use, the dominant seventh — and then pulling out the root of that chord. The result was a new color in the palette, a new word in the vocabulary. Mozart could use it to mean things — different things, depending on context. It emerges like the sun from a cloud on the word "luceat" in the line from the Requiem Mass about letting eternal light shine on the departed.

In opera especially, the difference was immeasurable. Instead of freezing the action while each piece waved its particular flag of generalized emotion, the music could follow subtle shifts of mood, actions and reactions, addresses and asides. It is no surprise that Mozart wrote the first opera that did not go out of style: "Don Giovanni" has been in the repertory continuously since it was new.

For practically the first time, someone was writing music superbly apt for its time and place, yet also able to transcend them and have meaning for later generations. Mozart struck a balance between functional directness on the surface and thought-provoking, layered substance that has seemed ideal ever since. It's a balance that his successors have consciously sought when they have felt a special need for intimate communication with their hearers. Strauss announced his plans for "Der Rosenkavalier" by declaring that he wanted next to write "a Mozart opera"; Ravel said he composed the beautiful slow movement of his piano concerto "two bars at a time, with frequent recourse to the Mozart Clarinet Quintet."

But by then music's complicating progress was far advanced, and there was naturally a price to be paid. More individuality meant



Wagner.

less in common between compositions, which meant that getting used to one concerto or opera didn't necessarily mean you would understand the next one. The expansion of music's expressive vocabulary was largely a matter of dissonance of withholding for longer times, in more subtle and more complicated ways, the eventual satisfaction of a common chord — which meant that if you didn't yet understand where they were going, the new sounds could be puzzling or even ugly. And as complexity increased, amateurs gradually lost the tool of seeking comprehension through home performances.

With Mozart the shared characteristics and easy-to-hear harmonies were still so strong that no one seems to have had much of a problem. But things began to go a little funny with his immediate successor, Beethoven. Joseph Kerman put his finger on it in a book about Beethoven's quartets:

"After the 'Eroica,' Beethoven's compositions become to a cardinal degree pointed individuals. A mature Beethoven piece," he suggests, "is a person; one meets and reacts to it with the same sort of particularity, intimacy and concern as one does to another human being."

The thing about people is that you have to get to know them, and that takes time. There is also the chance that may be eccentric or initially off-putting, as Beethoven's middle quartets were to the players who first tried them. "Do you suppose I think about your wretched fiddle when the muses speak to me?" Beethoven is supposed to have asked, but the trouble only grew from there.

With each successive decade one can find more and more ostensibly informed listeners saying, "It isn't music" (Schumann and Chopin each said that about one of the other's pieces); "You can't tell right notes from wrong" (one of London's leading critics said that about both Schumann and Chopin); and so forth. It is no accident that Nicolas Slonimsky's hilarious "Lexicon of Musical Invective," an anthology of critical judgments reversed by time's court of appeals, begins chronologically with Beethoven.

Wagner's radical harmonic advances stretched music's relationship to the lay audience dangerously. He wrote operas that had to wait years for their first performances, and years more for widespread acceptance. And when the acceptance came, it was partial: For the first time, large numbers of people who truly knew and cared about music were not only resisting the new developments, but going to their graves without having been won over. Among these were many celebrated critics, several of whom pronounced Wagner mad and outdid each other in colorful evocations of his dementia.

The usual line today, comforting to unappreciated modernists, is that these critics were dunces. (Isn't it funny how they could all be so wrong and hadn't we better give cautious praise to whatever we don't understand so as not to appear equally foolish to our descendants?) Perhaps it is time to recognize they may have all been right. That is, they spoke rightly for the minority, which grew and grew until it became a majority, that couldn't follow whatever new leap into complexity and dissonance its generation of composers had just taken.

By the post-World War I era, as Schoenberg and Webern carried Wagner's principles toward their logical conclusion, most music lovers were in the resisters' camp. The adherents of difficult avant-garde music drew sustenance then, and draw it yet, from the hope that after a certain lag audiences would catch up. They caught up, after all, with "Das Rheingold" and "The Ring of the Nibelung." But as the century ends there is little to suggest that this will ever happen, as far as the main body of advanced, dissonant music is concerned. It may be that the acceptance lag has reached or passed the length of an entire listening lifetime, in which case it might as well be infinite.

Perhaps it would be wise to point out that no value judgments are involved in speculation like this. It is no less possible to write a masterpiece now than in Mozart's time; there is no reason why a masterpiece by Pierre Boulez or Elliott Carter should not give the same satisfaction, to the listener whose understanding has compassed it, as a masterpiece by Mozart. The point is that there are not very many such listeners, and it would be unrealistic to expect otherwise.

An example from this critic's personal experience may help to illustrate. Carter's

"Night Fantasies" is a long, dense solo piano piece, based in part on the formidably complex working-out of a long-range rhythmic relationship. Last fall I went to interview one of the pianists who had commissioned it (the late Paul Jacobs). Naturally I wanted to be familiar with the work.

I had heard the record once. I bought the score and read it through. I read essays about it. I tried some of the easier pages at the piano (not finding them very easy). I studied the rhythmic structure. I played the record again following the score, and again not following it but listening intently, and again as background music while I did other things, and so on repeatedly. Slowly, slowly, I began to be able to distinguish one part of the work from another without looking; eventually I achieved the satisfaction of finding certain passages familiar when they arrived, and then of knowing when a bit I had liked was about to arrive.

I was certainly able to discuss the piece with Jacobs in some detail, but to this day I find a good deal of it unintelligible, and still like best the brief snippets that suggest tonal music — the bits that (accidentally?) evoke musical responses common to a larger community. I still cannot drop the oedle and be confident of knowing immediately where in the piece it has landed, as I could without a second thought in a Mozart concerto I have heard only a third as often.

No doubt further exposure and study would enable me to respond more fully. But at what cost in time? The piece, to paraphrase the composer Milton Babbitt's recent essay in Horizons about a very different kind of densely organized modern music, is too self-referential; the attributes it has in common with other music I think I understand carry me so little of the distance to its specifics that I am damned: I no longer feel curious to hear it more.

SIMILAR difficulties are met on all sides. Twelve-tone music (Babbitt's topic) is a well known example; another comes from Carter's exact contemporary Olivier Messiaen, who has made an exhaustive study of birdsong and uses transcriptions of it in much of his work. A correspondent in a recent issue of Musical Times warns that this tends at first hearing "to be comprehended in a very generalized way. Hence one skylark section on the three xylophones is not perceived as distinct from another on the same instruments." No indeed, not at least by this listener, who has not spent much time comparing xylophonic skylark renditions. "Messiaen's bird music from 1953 onwards," the writer goes on to admonish, "needs to be listened to with great concentration and attention to detail if the full experience of his finest works is to be appreciated."

And no doubt it does. But how then find time for "Night Fantasies"? And how for Babbitt's Easter to listen to old music, less self-referential — mostly Mozart.

That of course has been the general public's confident position for at least two generations. A professional musician, especially a



Mozart.

music critic, is apt to feel a sense of duty to the composers of his day — apt (since after all we're paid to spend our time in this fashion) to undertake the specialized investigations that allow appreciation of Carter, Boulez, Schoenberg, Stockhausen, and apt eventually to like their music.

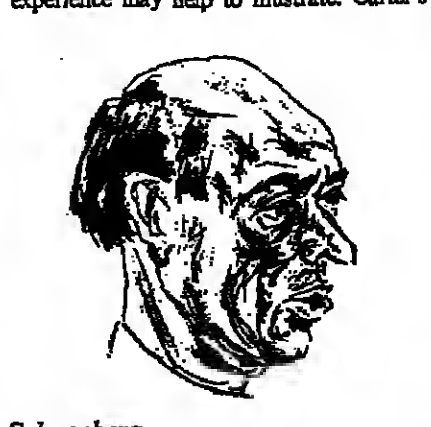
But it is improper, surely, to suggest that the thousands of concertgoers who don't are like the handful of conservatives who couldn't deal with Beethoven, or even like the larger handful that thought Wagner mad. And thoughtless, facile, to hold that performers who will not take the time to master the intricacies of advanced oew music are somehow morally delinquent. The time would have to be taken away from something else; it's no longer possible to be an "all-round" performer, any more than it is to be a dilettante well-versed in the latest advances of all the arts and sciences at once.

Of course there at least as many ways of looking at the history of music as at a blackbird. This is a pessimistic one; there are others. Through mass media and quick travel, "classical" music reaches far more ears than ever before. Pop-based music is taking on a complexity that appeals to some listeners who have gotten off the Boulez boat, yet do not want mindless commercial junk. There are plenty of established composers less forbidding than those named above (but it may be argued that they are music's lingering past, not true heirs of the complexifying tradition that led from Bach to Boulez). "New Romantics" and minimalists are writing music that can be appreciated immediately (but don't be surprised when critics who have followed Mozart's heirs in their increasing complexity call this music simplistic, and don't be disappointed if it seems to have lost that power of individual utterance Beethoven and Bartok sought to win).

Still, if the pessimistic view is right, and if "music" means an act of communication between musician and hearer, then our era is near the descending end of a great curve that was Western music. That thought carries with it a sadness that the perennial oneness of Mozart can ever lighten but never quite assuage.



Bach.



Schoenberg.

TRAVEL

Restaurants: A Family Affair

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — It is always a rare treat to fall a little bit in love with a restaurant the first time around. It's even better to have that impression reinforced on return visits. Gérard et Nicole, a rustic and homey little dining room tucked away in the Alsace section of the 14th Arrondissement, is the kind of place you want to immediately, one of a dying breed of mom-and-pop establishments that have long helped to build Paris's culinary reputation.

The eight-year-old restaurant, run by Gérard Faucher and his wife, Nicole, is a pleasantly appointed spot with the charm of an innkeeper, decorated with china, oil paintings, country armchairs and Oriental rugs. The couple find on their weekend outings to flea markets around the city, and on frequent trips to the faience factory in Gien.

The Fauchers know how to run a restaurant. They've put their personal stamp on the dining room, and stay there to keep it that way. The welcome is always warm, service friendly and personal. Nicole guides the dining room as Gérard, the chef, wanders in and out of the kitchen, taking orders and chatting with the clientele. Most of their diners are regulars who come from all over the city to take part in this family affair. Certain attentions to detail — such as the oversized Burgundian wine glasses that allow you to really get a sniff and a taste of the wine, the little rounds of bitter chocolate served with their excellent coffee — let you know they care that the customer's satisfaction matters. Michelin took note this year, and awarded them a single, hard-earned star.

Working out of a handkerchief-sized kitchen with a pair of assistants, the 30-year-old Paris-born chef turns out dishes that are as refreshing and personal as the restaurant itself. He uses good ingredients, serves honest food, weaving together a menu that's not a simple carbon copy of so many others.

Although I wouldn't recommend every dish on the menu, there are enough fine preparations to merit a visit. Sausage fans will love his salad of warm, pistachio-studded saucisson de Lyon, served recently on a bed of crisp spinach surrounded with perfectly sautéed girolles mushrooms.

Other good starters include the bright, appealing *flan soufflé de cuisses de grenouilles*, a warm and creamy soufflé that blends morsels of fresh, poached frog's legs, eggs, cream, shallots and garlic with just the right, light touch of saffron; as well as the *roule de saumon cru*, a colorful roll of marinated, fresh salmon stuffed with vegetables and served with a vibrant *rilette* of salmon, a pâté-like blend of fresh and smoked salmon mixed with herbs and *crème fraîche*. The cold beef and chicken-based consommé, a shellfish and artichoke salad that is dominated by a contrived sweet-and-sour fruit *coulis*.

Faucher was trained as a butcher, and having worked at the well-known Paris *charcuterie* Provost, knows how to select and deal with meats. One of his best dishes is the pan-fried *magret de canard*, which, he notes on the menu, is an honest *magret de moulard*, the brood of duck that is forced to produce foie gras, and offers the most succulent, meatiest breasts. The *magret* has enjoyed such fame in recent years that there just aren't enough real duck breasts around

France to meet demand, and many restaurants pass off as *magret* the tiny, less flavorful breasts from ducks that have not been force fed. With his duck, Faucher serves golden potatoes, sautéed in goose fat.

Another lighter, appealing meat course is his *entrecôte de boeuf Digaonaise*, paper-thin slices of raw beef served with a strong, creamy mustard sauce. The best of several fish courses sampled was the rich fish quenelles, served in a light shellfish sauce and sprinkled with grains of caviar.

Desserts tend to be uneven. One evening we sampled fine, fresh pastries from a rolling cart, along with a *soupe glacée de fruits rouges*, a cool and sparkling blend of the freshest raspberries, currants and strawberries. On another visit we suffered through an assortment of bland and grainy sherberts served with stale, lump *tartes*.

The weakest point is the small and not very interesting wine list, of which Faucher admits he's not terribly proud. But a careful eye will sort out some worthy bottles. Among them: the 1982 Savennières Cote de Papillon at 110 francs (\$12), a 1975 Saint Emilion, Chateau Fombrange, at 230 francs, and the 1970 at 280 francs, as well as the round, delightful 1979 Chateau Brane-Cantenac, at 230 francs.

Gérard et Nicole, 6 Avenue Jean Moulin, Paris 14; tel: 542.39.56. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express and Visa. Menu degustation, 240 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, from 250 to 300 francs per person, including wine and service.



A seal boat at Daws Glacier, near Juneau.

Alaska's Isolated Capital

by Chip Brown

JUNEAU, Alaska — Early in the morning, the report of a pile driver clanged through the city like an Anacin headache, echoing off the pastel houses and boxy buildings. Juneau may be the largest city in North America, with a tax base covering 3,108 square miles, but the capital of Alaska is such a cozy little spot that a bunch of workaholics driving pile for a new garage can wake the whole town.

It wasn't a day to linger in bed anyway. Sunlight, a view and good weather are unexpected gifts in a city where it rains about 280 days a year. Secretaries were to work in rubber boots known as Juneau sneakers, and people say if you can't see the mountains, it's raining; if you can see the mountains, it's going to rain.

I climbed a set of wooden stairs rambling up to houses perched on a hillside too steep for streets. The sweet air smelled of spruce, lilac and wet lumber. Down by Gastineau Channel, where the wake of a hydrofoil stopped against the pier, there was the tang of fish and creosote in the air, and two bald eagles circled overhead. The white prow of a cruise ship cleaved black water. Mist drifted across Douglas Island.

Over the city loomed Mount Juneau, a dome of cliffs and forests, streaked with long creeks falling from the mountain like silver ribbons. The mountain stood in such magnificent profile this morning that rain seemed inevitable. Sure enough, a few hours later the clouds closed in.

Juneau is a study in contrasts. Its weather comes several ways at once — periods of fog, patches of sun, fierce lake winds that bedevil bush pilots and destroy meteorological equipment. Squeezed between the salmon-laden waters of the Inside Passage, the waterway through Southeast Alaska, and the glaciated mountains of the Coast Range, Juneau is the most isolated capital in the United States, accessible only by boat or airplane. One of the paradoxes of life in Juneau is that despite the fact there's no way to reach the city by car, it's all but impossible to find a place to park, and every vacant spot downtown is posted with a threatening sign.

For a visitor with a few days, Juneau offers a heady mix of Alaska's past and present, a blend of the beautiful and the squalid. In the summer the light at 58 degrees north lingers well toward midnight. The city seems a pleasant confusion of gold-mining relics, French bakeries, tourist clip joints, art galleries, clapboard houses and Quonset huts, bookstores and sawdust bars where deals are cut and law made to strains of Willie Nelson.

The city was founded in 1880 by a couple of prospectors looking for gold. Gold supported Juneau until World War II, when the last mine shut down. The town is booming today, thanks to the end of the eight-year identity crisis brought on by the ultimate unsuccessful struggle to move the capital of the state to a more central location.

Its destiny secure, the city and environs are developing rapidly. About 60 percent of the area's 27,000 residents live out in the Valley to the north, where mills and fast-food parlors share space with the 3,000-year-old ice of the Mendenhall Glacier.

Juneau is home not just to government workers but to fishermen, old gold miners, bush pilots, Forest Service employees, outdoor lovers and artists. There are Tlingit Indians, who can trace their ancestors over thousands of years, and starry-eyed seekers fresh in town, looking for the last frontier.

From January until late spring, the legislature dominates Juneau. The session gives

way to the season of the cruise ship. Visitors quickly learn to tell the difference between locals and tourists. Cruise ships call on the city all summer, all manner of folk disembark, spotting each other drinks at the Red Dog Saloon, visiting the state museum with its two-story eagles' nest, stuffed bears and sign that says "Please Keep Off the Moss." Or perhaps stopping by the gift shops for postcards, coffee mugs and a pair of tube socks stenciled with jokes about the sexual allure of Alaska's moose.

Tension between tourists and locals is part of the Alaska experience. I learned the hard way that tourists have driven the bartender at the Alaskan Hotel to distraction by plunking quarters into the player piano. I went to put some money in the machine and she screamed, "DON'T TOUCH THAT!"

The real pleasures of Juneau lie in the landscape, not the culture, which is not to disparage the city's theater, its popular folk festival, poetry readings, symphony concerts and its fine ironic touches like the outdoor umbrella of porous mesh at the Orpheum Theater, and the counter-postcards that sport with the clichés of Alaska's beauty.

Juneau's setting conveys the impression that the town exists at the caprice of the immense wilderness surrounding it. Nearly half of the land is zoned "ice," but except where glaciers extrude, the Juneau field lies out of sight, over the mountains. It would have been better to have crampers, ice axes, ropes, climbing partners and three weeks time, but lacking these, I arranged the only other practical way into that forbidding 1,500-square-mile (3,800 square-kilometer) realm of featureless snow basins and sword-point peaks: I chartered a plane.

The pontoon Cessna 206 belonged to the Changel Flying Service, which runs ice-field tours under the motto "Experience Makes the Difference." That sounded ominous — makes the difference between what? A bit of thrill and two months in traction? Small flights in the Alaska bush tend to flush out intimations of mortality.

THE pilot, Greg Blanchfield, a curly-haired 34-year-old, looked like someone you could trust. His card said Ace Nomad Bushpilot. He got fed up with life in the lower 48 and decided to wander until he stopped. He stopped in Juneau.

Three other sightseers joined the party. We cleaned the windows with furniture polish and buckled ourselves in. With a buzzy roar, the plane sank back on the pontoons, bumped over the choppy surface of Gastineau Channel and then sprang into the air.

We were off, clawing for altitude in a land where, as the pilot put it, "the terrain climbs faster than the plane can."

We flew up the Mendenhall, over deep fissures and jumbled towers of ice, past the line where the snow is year-round. At 7,000 feet (2,000 meters), wisps of the cloud ceiling whisked past. Spires and rock walls thrust into the sky, looking as if they'd been cleaved by a giant axe. Even with the clouds, the light was so bright you had to squint.

We bore toward a notch in the mountains known as the Gunsight. A rock wall came rushing up against the windshield. As we burst through the defile it was as if the mountain had been snatched away. The ground dropped off below. The sense of motion roared. We dropped over a vast white basin where the ice was 3,000 feet thick and pools of turquoise water lay against gray rock. The world was dappled with sunlight and shadow.

In 10 minutes we were gliding down over West Twin Glacier, toward a lip that looked like the edge of the world. The plane sailed

20 feet above the rolling surface of the snow. Suddenly we went over the edge. The space that opened beneath us struck like a blow to the head. The plane hurtled over the upper icefall, a beautiful, frightening and violent welter of blocks and crevasses formed as millions of tons of ice poured over a 1,000-foot cliff. We slid down sideways in the slipstream, came about over the silty melt-water lake into which the glacier plunged and landed, coasting to a halt a hundred yards from the face.

The face was a lustrous blue, the hue deepened by the partial overcast, which filters out all but the ultraviolet bands of light. Where the ice had calved, the glacier looked like quartz. The inhospitable beauty of the thing seemed to say, "This is not your place, go back to your condominium."

WE took off, eyes peeled for hidden icebergs. The flight back crossed the shining lakes, waterfalls and the jumble of the Taku Glacier. Five minutes from Juneau, I saw the quartz veins where men had drilled for gold. They looked like furrows in the brow of the mountain.

I made the same flight a day later, this time landing on the Taku River to have dinner at a place called Taku Glacier Lodge, about 30 air miles from Juneau.

Taku Glacier Lodge is both a lodge, where Ron and Kathy Mass host a nightly supper for fly-in guests (alder-cooked king salmon, baked beans, cole slaw and a California white wine chilled with glacier ice), and a place name in a territory where settlements are few. Juneau is remote, but the lodge is an outpost in the wilderness that makes the Alaska capital look like a metropolis.

It was an idyllic evening. The sky was full of light. The ramparts of Devil's Paw, an 8,000-foot peak marking the Canadian border up river, stood clear in the evening sky. Across the way, the snout of Hole in the Wall Glacier spilled over a saddle in the mountains. Since the 1930s, it has been advancing, recently at the rate of 500 feet a year. Swallows flashed about. It was quiet enough to hear the cheep of baby eagles in their nest by the river.

Inside the lodge — which also has overnight accommodations — oil lamps and beardskin hang on the log walls. There is a dog sled in the rafters, and the vertebrae of a bumpyback whale sitting on an upright piano. "I've always wanted to live apart in the wilderness," said Kathy Mass when she stopped for a moment to chat. "What I needed was a way to justify it."

She was married to her husband under the moose head that hangs over the stone fireplace. They are raising their children, Michael and Debbie, in a wilderness fairy tale, and as we looked through the picture window that frames their land by the river, the glacier, the uninhabited mountain valleys beyond, it was possible to imagine their life. During the winter, there would be the warmth and crackle of the fire, the fresh smell of bread, while outside the wind blew up the valley at 80 knots and snow lay deep over the world.

Wilderness surged against the glass, yet the window held it back and made it habitable. Maybe it was the thought that the wine I was sipping was cooled by ice formed before the birth of Christ. Or maybe it was just the wine. But in that window there was some feeling true to Alaska than any postcard will ever convey, some sense of the intense correspondence between life and land, of how much depends on the wilderness out there, and what we make of it in here, inside us.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25 and 26: Mozart Orchestra, Gerhard Wimmer conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 26: Wiener Philharmoniker Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Giacomini Kremer violin (Mozart).
Aug. 27: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Strauss, Mozart).
Aug. 30: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Mahler).
Aug. 31: Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Beethoven).
OPERA — Aug. 25 and 29: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).
Aug. 27: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
Aug. 28: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
Aug. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
RECEITAL — Aug. 25: James Levine piano (Purcell, Fauré).
VIENNA, Ardenhof (tel: 1515).
CONCERTS — Tonkünstlerorchester — Aug. 28: Franz Albers conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Aug. 30: Lubomir Romansky conductor (Beethoven).
Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
Aug. 29: Johannes Kropf piano (Chopin, Brahms).
Aug. 31: Herbert Suchy viola, Manfred Summer piano (Holmeister, Schubert, Bach, Brahms).
English Theater (tel: 42.12.60).
THEATER — Through August: "Noli and Gerie" (Morley).
International Theater (tel: 31.62.72).
THEATER — Through August: "The Mousetrap" (Christie). "Agnes of God" (Fleming).
Göcklerhaus (tel: 65.21.140).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "1984: Looking Ahead to 2000."
RECEITAL — Aug. 26: José Francisco Alonso piano (Beethoven).
Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel: 42804).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gustav Klimt."
Volkstheater (tel: 954.92.00).
RECEITALS — Aug. 26: Christian Uffebauer organ (Liszt).
Aug. 27: Philip Swanton organ (16th and 17th-century music).

BELGIUM

BRUGES, Memling Museum (tel: 33.44.32).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Pieter Pourbus, Master-painter."
BRUSSELS, Musée d'icelles (tel: 511.90.84).

WEEKEND

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DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mønstertsen."
Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERTS — Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 28: Myung-Whun Chung conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 31: John Frandsen conductor (Donizetti, Lehar).
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum (tel: 19.07.09).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "The Frozen Image."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Hall, Aug. 25 and 28: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor (Mozart).
London Concert Orchestra — Aug. 27: Jack Rothstein conductor/violoncello (Mozart, Strauss).
Aug. 30: Nigel Kennedy conductor/violin (Bach, Handel).
Aug. 31: Fraser Goulding conductor (Rossini, Sousa, Borodin).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 25, 27, 28: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 25, 27, 28: "Volpone" (Jonson).
Aug. 29 and 30: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton).
The Pit — Aug. 29 and 30: "Red Star" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 31: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS: To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces of Wedgwood."
To Sept. 2: "Ancient Olympics."
National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
Cottesloe Theatre — Aug. 25 and 27: "Glengarry Glen Ross" (Mamet).
Aug. 28 and 29: "Anton Chekhov" (Pennington).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Festival (tel: 64.30.43).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Arnold Kats conductor (Prokofiev).
Aug. 26: Lahti Chamber Orchestra, Tovi Livshitz conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Aug. 28: Moscow Chamber Choir, Vladimir Minin conductor (Tormis).
Aug. 29: Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Pasi Kallio conductor (Hennrich, Prokofiev).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: From the George Costakis Collection."
Aug. 29: "Design in America: The Cranbrook Vision 1925-1950."
To Sept. 16: "Rafael Wardi, Artist of the Year."
JAZZ — Aug. 31: Finnish Jazz Cavalcade.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 705.07.99).
RECEITAL — Aug. 26: Natalia Cohen piano (Beethoven, Ravel).
Centre Culturel Walloon Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Alcibiades, Cornille, Picasso, Pignon).
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "All-Black Dance."
To Sept. 24: "De Kooning."
To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka."
To Oct. 8: "Chagall — Drawings."
Mairie du 5e Arrondissement (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — Aug. 28: Alexandra Noudou piano (Schumann).
Musée Bourdelle (tel: 548.67.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Michel Dufet."
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — Aug. 29: Michel Amic, Guy Robert lute (Marianne, Kage).
Musée Hébert (tel: 22.23.82).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Hommage to Paul Delvaux."
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 31: "Hommage to Elsa Schiaparelli."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Charlottenburg Palace (tel: 300.53.55).
RECEITAL — Aug. 25: Martin Ludwig organ, Andrea Traubhorn soprano, Dorothee Todenhaupt oboe (Handel, Bach).
COLOGNE, Kunstballe (tel: 221.23.35).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "Expressionist Sculptures."
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Aug. 25: "Die Hochzeiten des Figaro" (Mozart).
Aug. 29: "Tosca" (Puccini).
Aug. 31: "Der Barber von Sevilla" (Rossini).
HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 20519).
OPERA — Aug. 25 and 29: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
Aug. 26 and 31: "The Student Prince" (Romberg).
MÜNCHEN, Benediktbeuren Cloister (tel: 29.26.27).
CONCERT — Aug. 26: The Israel Baroque Players, Cille Grossmayer soprano (Vivaldi, Bach).
ERLANGEN, Festspielhaus (tel: 83.57.00).
RECEITAL — Aug. 30: Heinz Schnauffer organ (Bach, Regar).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.39/322.31.11).
CONCERT — Aug. 27 and 28: Gewandhaus Orchestra, Kurt Masur conductor (Beethoven, Wagner).
THEATER — Aug. 25: National Theater "The Clouds" (Aristophanes).
Aug. 25 and 26: State Theater of Northern Greece "The Women of Trachis" (Sophocles).
Aug. 30: Sept. 1: The Kaisariani Theater "Don Quixote" (Stratigopoulos).
Aug. 31: Greek Popular Theater, "King Lear" (Shakespeare).

ITALY

LIVORNO, Villa Maria (tel: 291.55).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Sculptures by Medagliani."
PESARO, Rossini Opera Festival (tel: 33184).
Aug. 25: "Il Viaggio a Reims" (Claudio Abbado conductor).
Aug. 26: "Petite Messe Solennelle" (Mozart).
Aug. 27: "Missa Solemnis" (Mozart).
Claudio Abbado conductor, Lella Curbelli soprano.
STRESA, Palazzo dei Congressi (tel: 23384).
CONCERTS — Aug. 27: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neumann conductor (Smetana, Dvorak).
Aug. 30: Academy and Chorus of St. Martin in the Fields, Neville Marriner conductor (Mozart).
RECEITALS — Aug. 26: Harnett Holl piano (Brahms).
Aug. 29: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).
Aug. 31: Anne-Sophie Mutter violin, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Brahms).
VILLORNO, Palazzo Conti Passi (tel: 242.226).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Giorgio de Chirico."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor (Berlioz).
Aug. 26: Promenade Orchestra, Jan Stulen conductor (Strauss).
Aug. 28: Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Ton Koopman conductor (Mozart).
Aug. 29: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Erich Leinsdorf conductor (Stravinsky, Beethoven).
Historisch Museum (tel: 26.64.44).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Franz Everaghe."
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Jacques Villon."

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Festival (tel: 226.40.01).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Australian Youth Orchestra (Smetana, Strauss).
Aug. 26: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Yo-Yo Ma cello, (Dvorak, Shostakovich).
Aug. 28: London Symphony Orchestra, Murray Perahia conductor/piano (Mozart).
Aug. 29: English Chamber Orchestra, Murray Perahia conductor/piano (Mozart).
RECEITALS — Aug. 25: Yo-Yo Ma cello (Bach).
Aug. 26: Eduardo Fernandez guitar (Bach).
Aug. 30: Koenig Ensemble (Bennet, Lambert).
Aug. 31: Borodin Trio (Rachmaninov, Beethoven).
National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Dutch Church Painters."

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, Music Festival (tel: 35.55.44).
RECEITALS — Aug. 28: Lynn Harrell cello, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Rachmaninov).
Aug. 30: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Haydn, Schumann, Liszt).
BASEL, Konstmuseum (tel: 22.02.28).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky — The Heritage, The Image."
GNEVEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 20.44.61).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Enri: Recent Works."
LAUSANNE, La Fondation de l'Herminette (tel: 20.50.01/02).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romande Collection."
LUCERNE, Musée Festival (tel: 23.52.72).
CONCERTS — Aug. 25: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Václav Neumann conductor, Josef Suk, violin (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).
RECEITAL — Aug. 27: Maurizio Pollini piano (Schubert, Beethoven).
MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Rodin."

Seeing Castles From the Air

by Joseph Fitchett

LOIS, France — If French kings and nobles and their wives and favorites were still chateau-hopping around the valley of the Loire, they might be tempted to trade in their coaches and horses for helicopters.

Even a reluctant royal could be convinced by a ride on the new summertime helicopter sight-seeing service that operates from Blois. Looping back and forth across the chateau-lined Loire River, the six-seater helicopter spirals down around these singular castles, each conceived to rival its neighbors, with the panache of an opening sequence in a James Bond movie.

The big windows of the helicopter provide a spectacular introduction to the Loire circuit. On a 15-minute flight, we "visited" eight chateaus from the air. To have covered the same distances on narrow, crowded weekend roads would have been a hot day's work.

This quick reconnaissance was a painless way to spot which chateaus had enough special appeal to justify an extended visit.

Cheverny, with its unadorned, almost Pictish architecture evocative of a Chirico painting, is dramatized by its setting in geometrical gardens, so the bird's-eye was all we needed.

But Chateau Beauregard caught our eye with its honey charm. Visited the next day, we found a gallery of paintings and a Delft china mural as distinctive as the exterior.

Beauregard was a gratifying discovery. It is mentioned in the Michelin guide, but not included on any of its recommended itineraries. The helicopter can also take you down for a look at such chateaus as Saint-Denis, near Blois, that are not open to the public.

Even familiar landmarks reveal unsuspected dimensions when

approached from the air. Roof architecture comes into its own. Chambord, for example, with its 365 chimneys, acquires a harmony rarely seen except in professional photographs — many of which, of course, are taken from helicopters.

The Loire countryside seen from a car is flat and often monotonous between chateaus, a blur of billboards and filling stations. From the air, however, the chateaus appear in storybook simplicity, amid the abstract patterns of woods and plowed fields, streams and meadows.

The chateaus can be appreciated in their full landscape settings, usually as the point of convergence of long forest avenues dotted with sculpture and linked by artfully contoured lawns and woods.

Seen from the air, a small forest turns out to be star-shaped, trees edge a kidney-shaped pond, a giant fleur-de-lis, like a figure in a carpet, has been contrived in a chateau's grassy courtyard by generations of gardeners.

The helicopter program, called Châteaux Vus du Ciel, is sponsored by the Office of Tourism in Blois. Flights cover only the western half of the Loire valley, because the helicopters are not allowed to cross the military flight zone around Tours, but it is possible to reach Chenonceaux and Amboise.

An hour-long tour covers a dozen chateaus over a 100-kilometer (60-mile) stretch. Flights cost 350 francs (\$40) per person for 15 minutes, 600 francs for a half-hour and 1,200 francs for an hour. A minimum of four passengers is required, but the management will try to find other people to make up the group. The helipad in Blois is on the south bank of the Loire near the municipal parking area, at the eastern end of the city. The service operates daily to a still undetermined date in September; tel: (54) 74.55.52.

TRAVEL

Traveler Beware: Some Caveats and Cautionary Information

BEYOND the expected barriers of another language and unfamiliar customs, foreign destinations can present characteristic problems — even dangers — for those unacquainted with the country. These difficulties may range from taxi overcharges in Mexico City to illegal money-exchange offers in Eastern Europe to seeming bargains in overnight "antique" art in Asia. High inflation in Argentina leads to abuses as well as to honest mistakes, and crimes against tourists are increasing in many places. The following is the first part of a collection of caveats, cautions and inside tips from New York Times correspondents and contributors on what to watch out for in their areas. The second part will appear on Aug. 31.

GERMANY

The main danger for the unsuspecting tourist in West Germany is how efficient things are. You can't count on trains or planes to be a little late — the way you increasingly can in many other places — giving you a late-sleeping or sloth margin. Both arrive and depart with a punctuality that is almost chilling. I once saw a man in the Bonn railroad station resetting his watch by an arriving intercity train from Frankfurt. West German airports are also brisk places. Lufthansa is surely the world's most consistently on-time airline.

Super-efficiency can be a trap, though. If you make a hotel reservation and do not show, German hoteliers will pursue you to the ends of the earth to get your money. The Red Lion Hotel in Ulm penalized me the Deutsche mark equivalent of \$15 over a misunderstanding when I appeared a day later than expected with my family. A protest to the Ulm tourist bureau fell on deaf ears.

East Germany is another story. The cash-hungry comrades in the other Germany have developed speed traps and outrageous traffic fines to a level of — yes, efficiency — that would make a Georgia trooper smile in wonder. If you exceed the 100 kilometer-an-hour (62-mile-an-hour) speed limit on the East German autobahn system by so much as 10 kilometers you can expect a savage fine. There is a case on record of a West German fined \$2,428.86 for speeding. Needless to say, the East German cops go for the people who can be expected to pay such fines — capitalists in big cars. (The fact that the West Germans paid for a good chunk of the East German autobahn system, particularly roads leading to West Berlin, has not softened the East Germans a whit.) Fines, which must be paid in hard currency (Deutsche marks or dollars), are also liberally slapped on drivers who fail to leave their turn signals flashing while driving in the left lane. The left lane is for passing only.

Visitors to East Germany and to other Communist countries in Eastern Europe are wise to avoid any kind of black-market currency transactions. Agents provocateurs abound. Also, it's worth keeping in mind that most hotel rooms and hotel telephones can be, and perhaps are, bugged. When crossing into East Berlin from West Berlin, leave behind Western newspapers and magazines, which otherwise may be confiscated. And cling tightly to the visa slip that is stuck into your passport. Without it, you will have trouble getting back.

James M. Markham

SPAIN

Happily for the visitor to Spain, Spaniards usually inflict their most imaginative money-extorting schemes on each other. The man in dark glasses who wants to trade a "winning" lottery ticket for cash because he has to dash off to catch a train isn't about to try the ploy on a tourist, who wouldn't buy a lottery ticket in the first place.

For the most part, the visitor can lower his guard and enjoy Spain's hospitable wonders without worrying that the tourist guide's bus is nonexistent, that the imposter will inflate his bill or that the maître d'hôtel is recommending the most expensive dish in the house. It is a country where honor still counts.

There is one exception, however, and it's something that is particularly disturbing to people on holiday in a foreign country — crime. Crime is rising rapidly throughout Spain — it is up 32 percent over last year — and it's a sad fact that in some areas the favored victims are tourists.

In Seville, for example, a purse that dangles on a long strap or is left on the back of a chair or on the vacant seat of a car is asking to be stolen. The same is true in Barcelona, where so many foreigners have had their wallets and handbags lifted while walking along the famed Ramblas at night that foreign consulates have asked for additional policemen to be assigned to the Gothic quarter. So far, the request has gone unheeded.

In Madrid, pickpockets now loiter at the airports and main tourist areas, including McDonald's and other fast-food outlets along the Gran Via. Especially dangerous is the Puerta del Sol, where thieves operate in gangs. One elderly American couple was recently caught in a trap. A group of youths sprang to express concern and help them clean up. While doing so, he lifted their money and passports.

John Darton

ROME

When in Rome, do as...
If you do, you'll have a marvelous time. You'll live for a few days surrounded by beauty, you'll eat well at reasonable prices, you'll find a people that is kind even — supreme test — to tourists. And in doing as the Romans do, you'll also beware of the pickpocket and the purse-snatcher, two species of predators that through the ages have festered on the traveler even more voraciously than on the indigenous.

Use the hotel safe for your valuables and passports; even if you keep your money in traveler's checks and even though the U.S. Embassy has richer experience than most in issuing replacement passports expeditiously. Who wants to stand on line at American Express or at the consulate when Rome lies at your feet and the flight back is sooner than you wish?

As a general rule, apply greater caution in dealing with those who solicit your custom at places that are particular tourist targets than with ordinary taxi drivers or waiters. That means, check whether the tour that is offered by operators around your hotel cannot be obtained for much less at a travel agency or by dealing directly with the tour companies that advertise. Be a bit more cautious with taxi drivers who accost you at the airport; bargain. And do not accept the first price asked by the guide who offers to take you through the classical ruins. They are useful companions, but they charge what they think the traffic will bear and tend to aim high.

Henry Kamm

PARIS

Who's to say that Paris taxi drivers are sharpies out to slice their pound of flesh from every visitor's hide? Nobody, but the fare schedule governing Paris cabs would make an easy job of overcharging if the drivers were not all the symbols of probity we know them to be.

Basically, there are three different levels of fares, A, B and C, that regulate the speed at which the meter ticks and the cost mounts. The letters indicating the fare schedule are clearly marked on the meter next to the fare and with a flick of the wrist a naughty cabbie, if one could conceive of such an aberration, can make himself more money than he deserves.

For someone arriving in Paris at either Charles de Gaulle or Orly airports, technically part of the Paris suburbs, the meter should read "libre" on entering the cab. When the driver turns the meter on, an 8-franc charge (just under \$1) should appear. The letter alongside it should read B, except from 10 P.M. to 6:30 A.M. when the fare goes up and the meter should read C. As you drive into Paris, and you come off the main highways and onto the multilane road ringing the city, known as *le périphérique*, the driver (except on Sundays or holidays) should change the rate to the cheaper A or B schedule, depending on the time of day. All weekday and Saturday fares within the city are A fares, except at the specified night hours. During the day, suburban trips are on the B tariff once the city line is crossed; from 10 P.M. to 6:30 A.M. on weekdays and Saturdays, going from Paris to the suburbs, for example, means starting with a B fare and then going to the C schedule once you are out of the city.

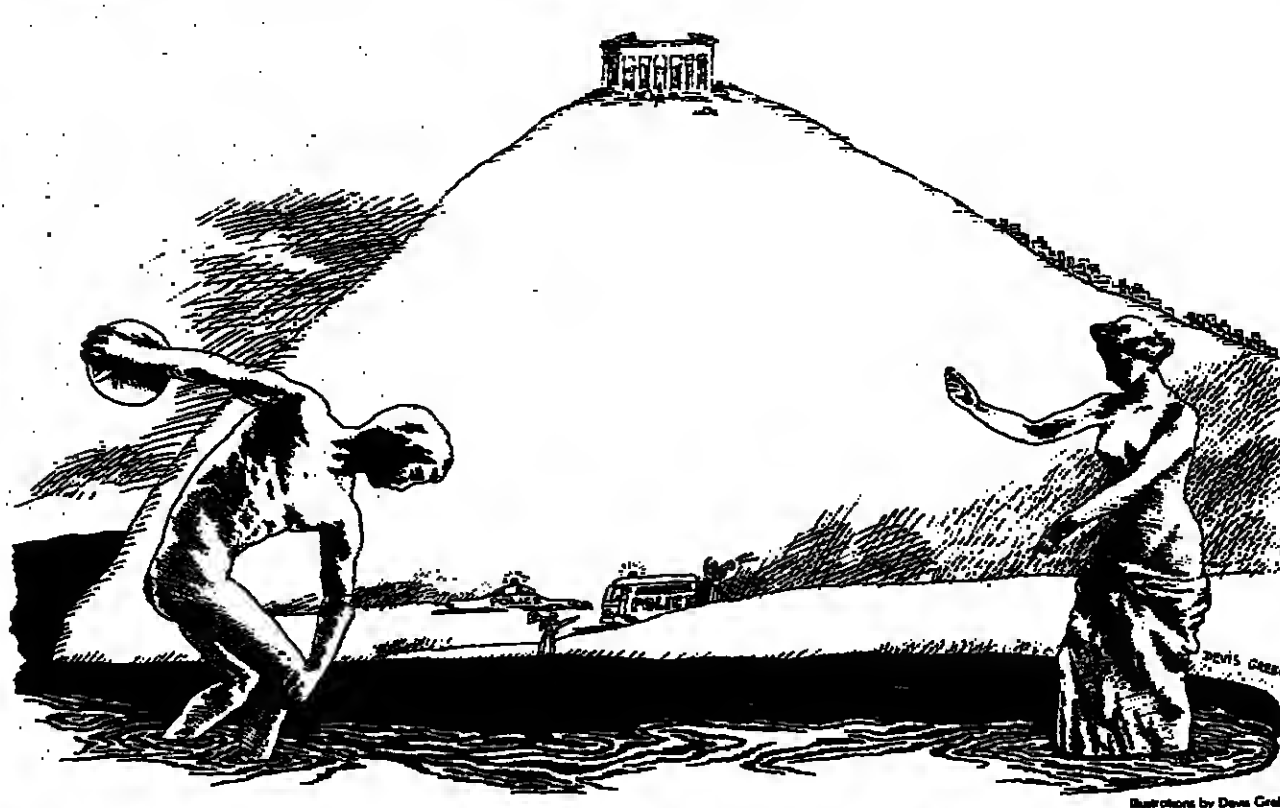


Illustration by Dave Greby

On Sundays and holidays, everything inside Paris is on the B schedule. Anything beyond the city is a C tariff. So arriving at Paris airport on a Sunday, regardless of the hour, means starting on C and going down to B once you hit *le périphérique* and the city.

If this sounds complicated, here's more: Your first piece of luggage is free, but there is a charge of 2.20 francs for each additional piece weighing over five kilos. Unchecked baggage like skis or baby carriages costs 3 francs per item. If the taxi driver remembers, he can charge you 3.30 francs extra for picking up at an airport or a railway station.

John Vinocur

GREECE

There are four major risk areas tourists often get involved in, and that could result in serious legal problems and even imprisonment: antiquities, narcotics, exporting foreign currency and, yes, nude swimming.

An antique or modern-day icon bought in any respectable shop is not likely to raise any questions when exported from the country. But purchasing such items illegally or picking up and pocketing even the smallest marble chip from one of Greece's numerous archaeological sites, could in certain cases lead to several years in prison.

Greece's drug laws are also the strictest in the West. Most countries give harsh sentences for narcotics smuggling, but in Greece even smoking a marijuana cigarette carries a minimum two-year sentence, without the right to bail or an alternative fine.

Exporting any sizable amount of foreign currency can also lead to prosecution and a heavy fine. So it is worth spending 10 minutes upon arrival in the country to declare whatever cash you may have with you. One is then allowed to re-export the same amount upon departure.

Less known to travelers is the persistence of a law whereby swimming or sunbathing in the nude, even on the most isolated beach, can lead to prosecution by any member of the public who feels offended. Police are likely to take action themselves if this is done on a popular and commonly frequented beach, with the penalty reaching up to several months imprisonment, which, however, is automatically commuted to a fine per day sentenced.

Paul Anastasi

ISRAEL

Israel's streets are remarkably safe, notwithstanding the country's warlike and tense image. Muggings, purse snatchings, assaults or terrorist bombs are highly infrequent.

The place to watch out is the crowded beaches. Young women have struck up friendships with men who victimized them, while men raised in conservative Middle Eastern societies sometimes assume scantily robed women are inviting sex.

There is also thievery on the beaches. One method is to steal hotel keys while the tourist is swimming and to search his rooms. The U.S. Embassy urges tourists to leave their passports in safe-deposit boxes before going to the beach.

Stay away from seedy types around the hotels offering to pay about 30 percent more than the official rate for foreign currency. This is illegal and the money changer will take you to a darkened hallway for the transfer. One trick they then employ is to fold shekel notes in such a way that each is tallied twice as the wad is counted quickly and furiously.

Due to legal complexities, black-market transactions are not illegal in the Israeli-occupied Arab areas. However, a new regulation has reduced the incentive for such dealings. Only those paying hotel bills and other expenses in foreign currency are entitled to exemption from the 15 percent value added tax.

Moishe Brilliant

POLAND

Beware of money changers. They appear in the streets, hotels and restaurants offering around six times more than the official rate of 110 zlotys to the dollar. The payoff is high, but so are the risks. The Polish government has arrested some tourists and deported others for currency offenses. Also, some of the men and women whispering "change money" are reportedly police agents.

The first and last hassles confronting the traveler in Poland involve the airports. Customs inspections are not the cursory affairs most travelers are used to. There is no green line for those with nothing to declare. Bags are opened more often than not. The inspectors, overworked but polite, are particularly interested in gold and silver. Declare all jewelry coming in so you will have an easier time taking it out.

Things get better once you get past the airport, which can routinely take two hours. Warsaw is a very safe city at any time of day or night for strollers. There is very little conventional street crime and the most dangerous threats, at least for the tourist, come from hyperkinetic motorists and lurking drunks. Almost everywhere Westerners are welcome, as are tips left in Western currency, a practice that, unlike money changing, is legal.

Michael T. Kaufman

HONG KONG

Hong Kong is one of the simpler, safer cities to visit in Asia. Transportation, communications and hotel service are good. One can walk the streets safely and duck into just about any restaurant without undue concern

for sanitation. But there are some potential pitfalls that can be easily avoided.

Taxis are generally easy to find and cheap. Make sure the driver uses the meter. Rates were recently increased and some taxis haven't yet readjusted their meter. If so, they will charge more than the meter fare by referring to a conversion chart. If the flag-fall fare is 4.50 Hong Kong dollars it is set to the old schedule and the chart will be used for a conversion. The new flag-fall fare is 5 Hong Kong dollars and there should be no addition to the fare. If the taxi ride goes through a tunnel then the driver will double the tunnel toll and add it to the tax fare. It is always a good idea to have your destination, and hotel name, written in Chinese. Many taxi drivers speak little English.

Most small shops bargain over prices. The tag price — particularly for cameras, electronic gear, jewelry and watches — should be discounted 15 percent to 25 percent. Make sure the items you're buying are genuine. When you're ready to buy ask for "the best price." Cash always brings a better discount than a credit card.

Take care when buying antiques and gems, such as jade. If you don't know the real item, try to bring someone who does. Don't expect to be sold Ming vases at cut-rate prices. If the price seems very low it's probably because the item isn't worth more. Fine Asian antiques can be bought in Hong Kong

at good prices, but try to know the good first. Mugging of foreigners is almost unheard of in Hong Kong, but there are plenty of pickpockets. Crowded shopping areas, such as Nathan Road on Kowloon or Queens Road on Hong Kong Island are the most likely areas for losing a wallet. Keep purses and bags close to hand and never carry a wallet in a back pocket.

James Sterngold

CHINA

China offered bargains galore in antiques until a couple of years ago, when tougher controls were imposed. The definition of an antique has been expanded to include almost any work of art predating the Communist takeover in 1949, although even this rule has exceptions. For example, objects may not be taken out of Tibet if they are older than 1959, when the Chinese military suppression of an armed uprising in Tibet led to the destruction of numerous art treasures.

Following the destruction of much of the national heritage in the chaotic Cultural Revolution, China's desire to limit the export of its remaining antiques is understandable. But the government is also willing to sell antiques if the price is high enough. Ordinary Chinese have been warned against trying to sell heirlooms directly to foreigners. Instead, they are told to bring such valuables to a wholesale outlet where they will be paid a modest fraction of what antique stores then charge foreign customers.

A tourist who buys an antique unofficially from a local Chinese risks not only a nasty confrontation with the custom authorities but also a stiff fine and, at least in theory, a jail term. But antiques may be exported safely if they bear a red wax seal of approval showing that they have been purchased from an authorized store. This seal leaves room for browsing, because prices, while much higher than previously, can vary from one city to the next.

The current restrictions are tough enough that tourists to China may have antiques that they purchased elsewhere in Asia confiscated unless they describe the products in detail on the entering customs declaration. Beware of tales of valuable objects spirited away dirt cheap by previous China travelers. Customs officials have grown more sophisticated about appraising the value of antiques. The luggage of departing tourists is now X-rayed at most airports. In some places, like Tibet, visitors have had their bags opened and searched for illicit acquisitions.

Christopher S. Wren

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED			
(Continued From Back Page)			
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Illustration by Dave Greby

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Computer Firms Racing To Offer Multiuser Systems

By DAVID E. SANGER

NEW YORK — In the booming days of mainframe and minicomputers, users sat at terminals and shared the powers of a central brain. Then, because sharing was slow and cumbersome, came the personal computer: a single microprocessor serving a single master.

Now, personal computers have been installed by the thousands in corporate offices, often with more enthusiasm than planning. And the rush is on to find ways for these computers to share their files and programs at will, without losing the speed and flexibility that have made personal computers so attractive.

In fact, such multiuser systems have been on the market for several years, made by small companies like Fortune Systems, Altec Computer Systems and Durango Systems Inc. But last week, International Business Machines Corp. introduced its Personal Computer AT, which can support at least three — and ultimately 16 — users at one time.

"Until now, the world has not really believed in Unix and multiuser systems," said James S. Campbell, chairman of Fortune Systems. "Now it will."

The race is on to develop operating systems, mostly variations of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Unix system, that will make a far more complex generation of microcomputers as easy to use as their older cousins.

"Until now, the world has not really believed in Unix and multiuser systems," said James S. Campbell, chairman of Fortune Systems. "Now it will."

Operating systems are most frequently likened to a traffic cop, the program that tells a computer to pick up a piece of data from this disk drive, route it through this processor and send it to that printer. On ordinary personal computers, most users can ignore the operating system; it works silently in the background.

Unfortunately, operating systems for multiuser computers are far more complex than for single-user machines, and more than a few have come to market half-developed. Many versions of Unix — and scores of them have been developed by companies that have licensed the basic Unix technology from AT&T — still require significant technical prowess on the part of the operator.

WHAT makes the problem so complicated is that a multiuser operating system must allocate the scarce resource of the microprocessor's time and power. While a single-user system receives one instruction at a time, machines like the new Personal Computer AT juggle many at once.

"The trick is protecting each user's file, and each user's program, from fouling up somebody using the computer at the same time," said George Alexy, the marketing manager of high-performance microprocessors at Intel Corp., developer of the 80286 chip, which is used in the new IBM machine.

To accomplish the task, the 80286 included features not found on the Intel 8088, used in other IBM machines. The newer chip can divide the computer's memory system into segments. Each user and each program is assigned a set of "addresses" in that memory space and cannot go beyond the limit.

Redesigning the microprocessor was only part of the trick. Unix itself, which was originally designed to run on minicomputers like Digital Equipment Corp.'s VAX systems, had to be adapted for use on a variety of machines, yielding a variety of different versions of Unix.

Now some order may emerge, however. IBM settled on one Unix derivative for its new AT, marketed by Microsoft Corp. under the label Xenix, and many observers believe that it has the best chance of emerging as the industry standard. Its main competitor is Unix V, a new version of Unix released by AT&T, and the first that the telephone giant seems intent on marketing as a commercial product.

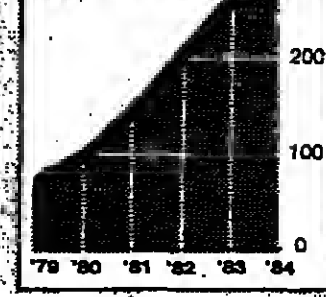
Both Microsoft and AT&T make various claims about the superiority of their versions, and it is still too early to say which will emerge as the best. Xenix includes a system known as "record and file locking," which prevents one user from changing the contents of a computer file while another is working on the same file. Unix V is said to be more powerful, allowing more users to work on the system at once.

AT&T promises to improve its system soon, and Microsoft has vowed to match any Unix V improvements.

Story of a Slowdown

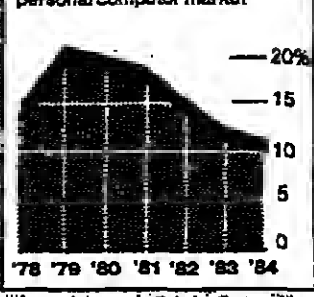
Earnings Have Flattened...

Net income in millions, for fiscal years ended June 30



As Computer Sales Lose Ground

Tandy's share of the personal computer market



Tandy Revamps Its Image and Sales Strategy

By Peter W. Barnes

New York Times Service

FORT WORTH, Texas —

When Tandy Corp. opened a home-computer store in the basement of its One Tandy Center headquarters here in 1977, it launched an industry, and a lucrative one at that. Home computers paid off for Tandy to the tune of 35 percent annual growth in profits from 1979 through last year.

But now, hundreds of computer stores and numerous new products later, Tandy's computer business is back in the basement.

The company this month announced its first quarterly earnings decline in six years. Its lead-

ership in personal-computer sales has been lost to the likes of International Business Machines Corp. and Apple Computer, whose strong marketing efforts and price cutting have attracted millions of new personal-computer buyers, and business users in particular, in recent years.

Most analysts say Tandy went wrong by failing to realize soon enough that it could no longer effectively sell computers in Radio Shack stores as if they were clock radios. Tandy is just now starting to organize a large, well-trained force of salespeople to call on businessmen in competition with the IBM sales force now dominating that market.

"The day of the customer just walking into the door and saying 'I want a computer' is over," said Ronald G. Siegal, a senior vice president who now is in charge of revamping Tandy's sales tactics.

"We rode the tide of the computer business, and when it came around, we didn't," said a former Tandy manager, John Roach, Tandy's chairman and chief executive since 1982, agreed.

"There are undoubtedly some things that we could have done smarter," he said.

In its scramble to smarten up, Tandy is also beginning to employ door-to-door salesmen to sell computer systems to families, mainly through living-room dem-

onstrations. A newly introduced Tandy-2000 computer model is aimed directly at IBM's PC.

In addition, the old stores are being remodeled to give the Radio Shack name an upscale, sophisticated image, rather than the hobby shop appeal it has had. And Tandy is seeking growth outside computers, chiefly by entering the telephone-equipment business and by pushing traditional product lines such as stereos, radios, alarms and other electronic devices that had been its mainstay before computers.

But Tandy still depends on personal computers for one-third of its \$2.74-billion annual revenue. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

L. M. Ericsson Reports 19% Rise in Earnings for First Half

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — The telecommunications and electronics group L. M. Ericsson reported Thursday that its after-tax earnings rose 19 percent to 636 million kronor (\$76.6 million) in the first half of 1984.

Sales were up 20 percent to 13,328 billion kronor, with foreign exchange developments accounting for 3 percentage points of the rise, it said.

In an interim report, the company forecast that sales for 1984 would rise 20 percent and after-tax earnings "by the same order of magnitude." An Ericsson official said this meant the company would post net earnings of about 1.46 billion kronor, up from 1.213 billion in 1983. Ericsson's 1983 sales were 25,244 billion kronor.

Earnings per share increased 7 percent to 17.26 kronor in the first half, reflecting new share issues amounting to an 11-percent rise in the number of shares outstanding.

to 36.9 million. Earnings before taxes and year-end dispositions, the figure most commonly used to assess corporate performance in Sweden, rose 22 percent to 928 million kronor.

The Ericsson report cautioned, however, that the forecast of higher earnings was based on an assumption of stable exchange rates between the Swedish krona and the most important currencies in which the company had foreign sales. In addition, the forecast assumed "normal depreciation of the most important Latin American currencies."

Ericsson said order bookings rose 15 percent in the first half to 14,228 billion kronor, and the order backlog at the end of the first half was 23,517 billion kronor, up 9 percent from a year earlier.

Ericsson's two largest divisions, public telecommunications and information systems, showed strong sales growth, the report said. Public telecommunications sales rose 29 percent to 4.36 billion kronor, while information systems sales

were up 25 percent to 4.05 billion. The radio systems division posted the single highest increase in sales, up 51 percent to 846 million kronor.

Commenting on division performance, Ericsson said that most sales of the public telecommunications division's Axc digital switching system had been to "established markets" such as Australia, Thailand and Mexico, while Morocco, Cyprus and Fiji were among new customers.

The information systems division noted a "strong rise" in sales of Allaskop office data terminals and major orders for banking-related data equipment from Swedish banks and the United States. Ericsson also introduced a new personal computer in June that is compatible with International Business Machines Corp. computers and will be marketed heavily in Europe.

The radio systems division noted continued strong sales of its mobile telephone equipment. The first

Ericsson cellular-radio-based mobile phone system in the United States has started operations in Buffalo, New York, and a system was ordered for Detroit. Malaysia placed an order valued at 170 million kronor for the first nationwide mobile phone system in Asia.

In a breakdown of sales by regions, the sharpest individual rise was in Asia, where first-half sales were up 130 percent to 639 million kronor. Sales in Europe, excluding Sweden, rose 28 percent.

Thus, officials of the giant Krupp steel company disclosed recently that the cost of laying off 9,000 workers at its money-losing steel mills and shipyards in 1983 amounted to more than \$90 million.

Mr. Blum said the proposed legislation would reduce the burden on corporations through such measures as the total elimination of social plans for companies that have been in business for less than four years.

Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Aug. 23, excluding fees. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	Y
Australia	1.28	0.75	2.04	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Belgium	36.36	20.36	48.36	32.36	32.36	32.36	32.36	32.36
Canada	1.33	0.71	1.33	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Denmark	6.46	3.66	8.46	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
France	6.55	3.66	8.46	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66
Germany	1.93	1.08	2.36	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Italy	1.36	0.75	1.76	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Japan	163.63	91.63	213.63	141.63	141.63	141.63	141.63	141.63
Netherlands	3.60	2.03	4.60	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03
Sweden	4.66	2.56	5.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66
Switzerland	2.00	1.13	1.36	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
U.K.	0.75	1.00	1.25	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
U.S.	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

Source: Reuters. 1.2892 Irish £. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (°) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	ECU	Yen
11 1/2% - 11 3/4%	5 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
11 3/4% - 11 7/8%	5 3/4%	4 3/4%	4 3/4%	4 3/4%	4 3/4%	4 3/4%
11 7/8% - 12%	5 7/8%	4 7/8%	4 7/8%	4 7/8%	4 7/8%	4 7/8%
12% - 12 1/8%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
12 1/8% - 12 1/4%	6 1/8%	5 1/8%	5 1/8%	5 1/8%	5 1/8%	5 1/8%
12 1/4% - 12 1/2%	6 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
12 1/2% - 12 3/4%	6 3/4%	5 3/4%	5 3/4%	5 3/4%	5 3/4%	5 3/4%
12 3/4% - 13%	6 7/8%	5 7/8%	5 7/8%	5 7/8%	5 7/8%	5 7/8%
13% - 13 1/8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
13 1/8% - 13 1/4%	7 1/8%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%
13 1/4% - 13 1/2%	7 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%	6 1/4%
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14% - 14 1/8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
14 1/8% - 14 1/4%	8 1/8%	7 1/8%	7 1/8%	7 1/8%	7 1/8%	7 1/8%
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15 1/8% - 15 1/4%	9 1/8%	8 1/8%	8 1/8%	8 1/8%	8 1/8%	8 1/8%
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24 1/2% - 24 3/4%	18 3/4%	17 3/4%	17 3/4%	17 3/4%	17 3/4%	17 3/4%
24 3/4% - 25%	18 7/8%	17 7/8%	17 7/8%	17 7/8%	17 7/8%	17 7/8%

Interest payable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BASF First-Half Profit Rose 106%

FRANKFURT — BASF AG as the last of West Germany's big chemical companies reported record first-half profits Thursday, but analysts say their profits may soon peak.

In addition, prospects for chemical shares have been clouded by a political controversy over the use of a chemical formaldehyde.

Bank analysts said that although the companies are likely to raise their dividends for 1984, any slowing in West Germany's economic recovery would affect 1985 earnings.

BASF said world group profits rose 106 percent to a record 125 million Deutsche marks (\$454 million). Earlier this year, Bayer AG reported that first-half earnings grew 73 percent to 1.49 billion DM, while Hoechst AG posted a rise of 4 percent to 1.48 billion DM.

These profits exceeded the most optimistic forecasts on the stock exchange, analysts said. But the companies' share prices continue to lag the market, trading some 10 to 15 percent below this year's highs reached in January's strong market.

On the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, BASF shares closed Thursday at 151 DM, down from 155.50 DM on Wednesday; Bayer shares

ended at 165.20 DM, down from 168.60 earlier, and Hoechst shares finished at 166 DM from 169.20 previously.

Analysts had expected the earnings reports to boost the overall stock market, but their release has been clouded by the dispute in West Germany over formaldehyde, which is widely used throughout industry.

Several press reports have said recently that West German health authorities have suppressed a report indicating that the chemical could cause cancer and brain damage. The Health Ministry has denied withholding information but analysts expect a prolonged debate that will harm chemical stocks.

BASF is West Germany's biggest producer of formaldehyde, which accounts for 1 billion DM, or 2.8 percent, of its sales annually. The company said this week that the chemical has been in use for over 90 years without evidence of adverse effects.

BASF stock is seen as the most vulnerable in the dispute. An analyst at a major West German bank, however, said the impact on chemical shares is mainly psychological. "Even if the chemical were banned, and that is highly unlikely, the impact on BASF's earnings would be negligible," he said. "It really de-

pends how long the debate drags on before an official report is released in autumn."

Hoechst does not produce formaldehyde and Bayer's annual sales of the chemical total 10 to 20 million DM.

Adding to the uncertain prospects for major chemical companies is a report published by Deutsche Bank AG over the weekend, it said the companies can no longer expect domestic sales to benefit from inventory stocking.

However, analysts still expect second-half 1984 earnings to be strong, with the full-year net outstripping 1983 to new record levels. But because of a possible drop in West German economic activity in 1985 predicted by some economists, analysts are not revising upward their 1984 dividend forecasts for the three chemical companies. In new estimates prepared this week, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale predicted that all three will increase their payouts to 8 DM from 7 DM in 1983.

In addition, analysts said a sudden decline in the dollar could leave West German chemical companies operating in the United States at a disadvantage. Of the three, Bayer is seen by analysts to have gained most from its U.S. operations.

Blue Circle Says Group Profit Rose in Half

LONDON — Blue Circle Industries PLC said Thursday that worldwide group profit in the first half of this year rose 11 percent to \$57.1 million (\$87.2 million) from \$50.1 million a year earlier.

The contribution from British operations to the group profit figure fell 19 percent to \$22.5 million from \$27.7 million in the period.

The British-based company blamed the lower domestic first-half earnings on continued cement-price restraint. In addition, it said, the benefits of cost saving and modernization programs at British plants had still to be felt.

Cement deliveries in Britain totaled 2.9 million tons in the first half, the same as the year-earlier total.

All the group's U.S. operations benefited from a strong upturn in demand. U.S. operating profit rose to \$9.1 million from \$2.2 million in the year-earlier period.

Hitachi Posts Sales Rise, Lifts Forecast

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. said Thursday that sales in the first quarter ended June 30 rose 17 percent to 718.50 billion yen (\$2.92 billion) from a year earlier.

The company also said it has raised its forecast for parent-company profit in the first half ending Sept. 30 to 105 billion yen from 100 billion, compared with 89.51 billion in the year-earlier period.

First-half sales are expected to rise 2 percent to 1.48 trillion yen from the earlier estimated 1.45 trillion and 1.28 trillion a year earlier, the company said.

The company said exports increased 24 percent in the first quarter from the year-earlier level. Semiconductor sales rose 75 percent while sales of videotape recorders rose 50 percent over the same period, Hitachi said.

A spokesman said the revision in the profit forecast is based on expectations of continued good sales of electronic equipment including semiconductors, videotape recorders and telecommunications equipment.

He said Hitachi has not revised forecasts for full 1985 fiscal year, but that current profit is now expected to exceed the earlier estimate of 210 billion yen by a large margin. Profit last year was 187.2 billion yen.

Hitachi estimated that computer sales in the current year will total 530 billion yen, 20 percent higher than the previous year.

Semiconductor sales are expected to climb 44 percent to 520 billion yen, the company said.

UPI Said to Reach Wage-Cut Accord

NEW YORK — The Wire Service Guild announced Thursday that it had reached a tentative agreement with United Press International on a package of pay cuts aimed at keeping the troubled company in business.

The package includes a 25-percent wage cut for all employees, to be spread over a 13-month period.

The company spokesman was not immediately available for comment. The wage reductions would begin Sept. 15 and would affect both domestic and overseas personnel.

Samuel Montagu Lures Chemical's Swap Team

LONDON — Recruiting swap specialists is notoriously tough, given the huge demand for these wizards of financial engineering. But the London-based merchant bank Samuel Montagu & Co. managed to lure a swap team from Chemical Bank by offering the group its own "boutique" in the Montagu organization.

Over the past few years, interest rate and currency swaps have become a driving force behind new international bond issues. In a simple rate swap, one borrower (often a bank) exchanges the fixed-rate proceeds of its bond issue for the floating-rate funds borrowed by another party. Both sides wind up with cheaper funds than they could have raised on their own.

Montagu is forming a new unit in New York, Samuel Montagu Capital Markets Inc., to seek out swap opportunities. Iroee Leibowitz, formerly head of a Chemical swap team, was named managing director and brought along three members of her staff.

The unit is separate from the Samuel Montagu Inc. subsidiary in New York, which was opened last year to handle corporate finance operations. Part of the attraction for the Chemical team, said David Potter, head of Montagu's international capital markets division, was that it would have its "own little shop to sell."

Hill Samuel & Co. plans to open a representative office in Tokyo early next year. Donald Rushton, who previously headed the New York office of the London-based merchant bank, has been named the Tokyo representative. In addition, Hill Samuel Australia Ltd. has named David Rutledge a director, responsible for commodity brokerage and futures. Mr. Rutledge was chief executive officer of the Sydney Futures Exchange.

United Gulf Bank has named Charles Llewellyn executive vice president and chief operating officer. He moves to Bahrain from London, where he was with Chemical Bank as its country manager for Bahrain, also. Henry P. Decker, general manager of United Gulf Bank, will become special adviser to the board. The post of general manager is being abolished.

Johnson Wax has appointed Barry Harris regional director in charge of commercial products for Europe, Africa and the Near East, to be based in Britain. Mr. Harris had been general manager of the consumer products homecare division. He succeeds Harald Sues, who was named vice president for U.S. consumer products at the Wisconsin-based maker of cleaning products and systems.

Carl Byoir & Associates Ltd. said Terence Franklin had been named executive vice president, international. The New York-based public relations firm said Mr. Franklin, who will be based in London, would be charged with directing the firm's international expansion. "He joins Carl Byoir from another public relations firm, Hill

Banco di Roma Says Gulf Office to Close

Banco di Roma will close its Bahrain representative office next month and run its operations in the Gulf region from its Rome headquarters. The bank's Bahrain representative, Giuseppe Tirinnanzi, said that among the "many different reasons" for the decision was "bad publicity" concerning tensions in the Gulf.

Banco di Roma opened the office at the beginning of 1981 and had planned to upgrade it into an offshore banking unit. Mr. Tirinnanzi said he would be transferred to Rome, where he would probably continue to manage the Gulf operations.

& Knowlton, where he was managing director of its British unit.

National Westminster Bank PLC of London has appointed Philip Nurse chief manager of its advances department, international banking division. He succeeds Len Shackelford, who becomes deputy regional general manager for corporate financial services in the international banking division. Mr. Nurse was chief manager of NatWest's planning and projects department.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Opel Forecasts Bad Profit Picture After Metal Strike

International Herald Tribune

RUSSELSHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, said Thursday that the seven-week metalworkers' strike cost the company 250 million Deutsche marks (\$87 million) after taxes and that as a result the company would have trouble showing a 1984 profit.

Opel's chairman and chief executive officer, Ferdinand Beickler, said at a news conference that Opel had "moved out of a profit situation" as a result of the production loss of 120,000 automobiles valued at 2 billion DM and of growing domestic consumer uncertainty over emission control regulations under discussion in Bonn.

Further fallout from the strike, Mr. Beickler noted, included a drop in Opel's West German market share to 17.4 percent in the first half, from last year's high of 18.5 percent, and a 13.8-percent drop in new Opel car registrations during the first six months this year compared with a year earlier.

Mr. Beickler said Opel more than tripled its earnings last year over 1982 results, with net profit to 299 million DM from 92 million DM. Group sales in 1983 were at a record 14.7 billion DM, up 15.7 percent from 12.7 billion.

COMPANY NOTES

Airbus Industrie is seeking Japanese participation in a project to design a four-engine airliner for long-haul routes not requiring the capacity of a jumbo jet. The consortium of French, West German, British and Spanish manufacturers said it wanted Mitsubishi, Fuji Heavy Industries and Kawasaki involved in designing TA-11, which would seat about 200 passengers.

Cadbury Schweppes PLC reported pretax profit of \$39.7 million (\$51.6 million) for the first half of 1984, against \$33.5 million for the first six months last year.

Automobiles Citroën has told workers' representatives that even if the government approves its lay-off plan the Peugeot SA unit will be overstaffed by 1,000 to 1,500 workers a year until 1989, based on current production levels and productivity gains of 6 percent to 7 percent a year.

Columbia Data Products Inc. says it has completed a financial restructuring aimed at curbing its cash-flow problems. The micro-computer company, based in Columbia, Maryland, also said its second-quarter loss rose to \$3.53 million from \$2.47 million because of its "larger customers," which it did not identify, filed for court protection under federal bankruptcy laws.

Harte-Hanks Communications Inc. executives have secured \$653 million in financing from 16 banks and an insurance company for a leveraged buyout of the San Antonio, Texas-based owner of 27 daily newspapers.

Midway Airlines of Chicago is considering taking over Air Florida. "We have to decide what the assets of Air Florida would be worth to us without upsetting our balance sheet," said Arthur D. Bass, chairman of Midway.

National Intergraph Inc. of Pittsburgh has agreed to sell 50 percent of its National Steel Corp. subsidiary to Japan's No. 2 steelmaker, Nippon Kokan, creating the industry's largest international joint venture.

Nippon Kokan agreed to give \$273 million cash, payable Sept. 1, and \$19 million in notes, and to assume part of a \$30-million intercompany note that NII owed National Steel.

Riggs National Corp., the largest bank holding company in Washington, is making an initial offering in the Euro market with a \$50-million floating rate note issue, according to the lead manager, Morgan Stanley International.

The notes are due Sept. 18, 1996, and carry interest at a margin of 1/4 percent above the three-month London interbank offered rate.

New York Public Service Commission by Sept. 1.

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Tandy Revamps Image, Sales Strategy

(Continued from Page 11)

ments are not required to take more than 100 hours of training.

At this point, Tandy can ill afford an exodus of potential customers because of weak sales staff. Rampant price cutting, spurred by IBM, has slashed profit margins for most computer companies in all product lines. Tandy's earnings last quarter dropped 22 percent to \$58.4 million, from \$74.5 million the prior quarter. Although its revenues for the fiscal year rose 10.6 percent over last year to \$2.74 billion, its profits for the year were up only 1.2 percent, to \$281.9 million.

Until recently, Tandy had been willing to sacrifice volume to keep high per-unit profit margins. For example, it watched from the sidelines last year while Texas Instruments lost millions of dollars in an unsuccessful price competition with Commodore for the low-end computer market. Tandy's share of that market shrank from 10 percent to 9 percent, but its gross margins, traditionally better than 50 percent overall, remained healthy, and its market share has since rebounded to about 12 percent.

When the price cutting spread to the higher-priced computers used mainly in business, Tandy planned for industry-wide price cuts of about 10 percent to 15 percent annually, recalled a former manager. Instead, prices have been plummeting at about double the rate that Tandy expected.

Tandy, perhaps more than any other retailer, capitalized on the explosive growth in Citizen's Band radios in the 1970s. Then the abrupt collapse of the CB craze in 1979 left the company in disarray. Management, seeking a new product that would put fire back into retail sales, hit on the home computer.

Mr. Roach, who joined Tandy as a data-processing manager in 1967, was vice president of Radio Shack manufacturing at that time, and had the familiarity with computers that the company suddenly needed. He oversaw the development of Tandy's first personal computer, the TRS-80.

Now, with home computer sales slowing, Tandy again needs a new product, or, at least a new market. Tandy is trying to drum up more interest from business clients. Since 1981, when IBM came out with its personal computer and convinced companies that small, self-contained units had a place in industry, the business market has been thriving. This year, micro-computer sales to businesses are expected to hit \$9.98 billion, up 58 percent from last year, according to Future Computing, a Dallas market-research firm.

But these days businessmen rarely buy off-the-shelf computers in retail stores, and Tandy's share of the business market has slipped. This year it is expected to be 0.0 more than 12 percent, down from more than 15 percent in 1982.

Analysts say that Tandy reacted too slowly to the market's demands. It was among the first to

offer the popular Visicalc Spreadsheet program, but it only last month announced it would sell the equally popular Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet. Tandy also was among the last to offer IBM compatible equipment. It did not get the Tandy 2000, its version of IBM's popular MS-DOS computer, until November because it ran into development problems in making the product a faster unit, rather than just another IBM clone.

Tandy's model has won rave reviews, but Future Computing estimates that the delay shaved a percentage point off Tandy's share of the market in higher-priced computers.

TECHNO-SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS INC. 1017 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 200 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018

AS AT DATE AUGUST 23, 1984

TOWER SECURITIES INC. 1017 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 200 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018

TELEPHONE: (212) 366-2521

TELEX: 15284 (TOWER NL)

ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V. NOTICE OF A GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One N.V. will be held on Friday 28th September 1984, at 10 o'clock a.m. local time in the office of the Company, 6 John B. Gorsiraweg, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Agenda for the said General Meeting has been established as follows:

a) Report on the position of the Company by the Managing Director.

b) Approval of the conduct of affairs by the Managing Director and Supervisory Board.

c) Election of the Managing Director.

d) Election of the Supervisory Board.

e) Appointment of the auditors.

f) Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation.

g) Adoption of a Plan of Liquidation.

h) Any other business.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of Bearer Shares must establish their ownership of such Shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting. Such ownership may be established by depositing such Shares (or a certificate of deposit of these Shares satisfactory to the said Chairman) at the offices of Caribbean Management Company at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Curaçao, against written receipt, not later than one hour prior to the beginning of the meeting. Shareholders may be represented at the Meeting by a proxyholder, empowered by letter, telex or telegram.

24th August 1984 The Managing Director Caribbean Management Company

Floating Rate Notes

Aug. 23

Dollar

Issuer/Min. Coupon/Mat. Bid Asked

United Irish 12% 12-30 99.80 99.80

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Non Dollar

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CEPAC 12% 12-30 99.80 99.80

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BOOKS

THE TEMP

By Brigitte Lozerich. Translated from the French by Kathryn Talbot. 189 pp. \$15.95. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Stuart Schoffman

If one laid, spine to spine, all the autobiographical novels dealing with the West-schmerz of neurotic writer-protagonists, would the confessional parade stretch to a shrink's office on the planet Neptune? So it must seem to the editors of the French best-seller list, thrust up by its explosive theme, searing candor and dazzling prose.

One therefore cracks the slim volume with a mixture of high expectation and enlightened skepticism, remembering how much the French venerate Freud, boiled tripe and Jerry Lewis—only to discover, with great pleasure, a fairly ordinary tale that for strange and wondrous reasons is damn near impossible to put down. The subject is incest, but here an unusually affecting case, not so much for its special nastiness (though the details are shocking), but for the power with which its victim imparts to us its obsessive toll.

Brigitte Maudry is in her late 20s, attractive and intelligent, a hypersensitive person incapable of commitment to man, woman or job. "It's not love that frightens me," she begins, "it's men."

In their pants, men carry a badly trained beast. They think they have it on a leash, but it's the animal that leads them, like those enormous dogs that drag their masters wherever they want.

Women are better, but Brigitte fears them too; she is compelled, for example, to cut short her workplace friendship with Sophie, a competent and healthy soul, lest she weaken and reveal her blemished soul. "If I felt that I was in danger of being sized up beyond a certain point, I left in a hurry before anyone could really get to know me."

Brigitte can manage only the ersatz career of a substitute office worker — "At the very moment I was hired, I wanted to escape" — a "temp" not only by profession but as an existential condition. "The present has caught me unprepared; I never planned for it; I've got nothing to fill it with."

Not even to the reader does she open wide at first, bombarding us instead with forecasts of an inevitable revelation. "A dreadful, shameful secret has preyed on my mind since early childhood."

"We figure it in, in incest, but allow Brigitte to play at suspense, fascinated and touched by her coyness. Her single hope for salvation is not easily come by: "My only ambition is to write this book, to find my own truth in it and exorcise my secret. Whether or not the book sells, I'll remain a temp."

Elsewhere, "All I have is my book, and I sleep with it beside me." And chillingly, "I had no choice but to write the book or to kill myself."

This thoroughly modern novel is a chronicle of its own gestation. Tentatively Brigitte picks over her experience, sketching portraits of her large Catholic family. "I've always hated," she discovers, "how our parents made us responsible for their unhappiness."

Her upright, intellectual father keeps her uncertain of his love, and her sexually repressed mother is a wretched role model: "I cannot imagine a better aim in life than to be a grandmother."

child I was often told that before I could be a grandmother, I would have to be a mother. The thought was like a black veil falling between me and the future."

Fleeing to the United States, she lands somehow as a live-in housekeeper in Tustin, marooned with her past in the smoggy California sprawl. She is drawn, as writers are, to the ocean; its rhythm exhumed from memory as she fell to love with her mother's cousin, an older woman. At a table in Tustin, she submits a book of it, returns to Paris, submits it to publishers, finds an interested editor at a small house.

Her writing is fine, he tells her, but empty. Innocent of conflict, her heroine a wraith. She knows, of course, he is right. She has succumbed to the myth, contrived by her parents, of their smooth bourgeois existence. "From earliest childhood, we were forbidden to quarrel, and people who came to the house saw nothing but perfect harmony among the members of our overabundant family."

Brigitte begins again, still withholding her guilty secret. She has never told her psychiatrist — certainly not the one who asked to see her naked in the bathtub. Then one day over lunch she informs the Great Man that from into her teens she had sex with her brothers and cousins. At last, she can complete her "Memoirs of a Disturbed Daughter."

But her pages seem false to the Great Man who again bids her to start over. "I'll tell you the impression you give me," he says. "It's the impression of someone who blue dreams in order to escape the black ones."

How can someone spend precious time reading books the author did not feel compelled to write?

She cannot continue without confronting her parents with the truth, first her father. He swallows hard, urges her to write her story "properly." Feeling like a traitor, Brigitte writes her mother, who will not accept the new shrieks and calls her a whore. For once, Brigitte is not alone. "I need to be rehabilitated, vindicated, loved, even despite my past."

Finally free, she produces a new, more candid draft entitled "And If I'd Screamed," sends it anxiously to the Great Man. She is working in a bookstore; he enters and takes her by the hand, a gesture of enormous poignance.

But again, he is dissatisfied. "Your first mistake," he says, "is to think that your experiences are interesting to other people." His story is now too vindictive. "A real writer never settles accounts with others, only with himself."

Truth, especially a potent truth, only exists if it's reflected in a powerful soul. She has not told the reader who she is.

"Monseigneur Sartre would tell you that one's first and foremost what one does. Let's be honest, you tell us what you do." "I don't do anything," she says. "I'm a temp."

"Now we're getting somewhere," says the Great Man, and so the book ends victoriously, at its own beginning, with Brigitte's decision to take the pen name of Lozerich (after a place in Brittany), and to write: "It's not love that frightens me, it's men."

What makes this all so compelling? The author's soft, limpid style, her ingratiating personality, her division of the book into small, pointed chapters, bite-sized and addictive, snippets; and the trial-and-error structure that makes the reader present at the book's creation.

Stuart Schoffman, a screenwriter, wrote the review for the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, after hearing that his partner held a balanced hand and opening values, South jumped to slam. He could have used a four-card Gerber bid to check four aces, but it was highly improbable that his partner was without an ace.

West did well by refusing to lead the spade ace. That would have made South's task easy. After the actual trump lead, he had to find a way to avoid the loss of a heart trick as well as a spade trick. As the cards lay, a simple club finesse would have been adequate, but it would

have put all of South's eggs in the basket. Instead, he won in his hand and led a low spade, hoping that West held the ace. If West had taken his wiper, the spade queen in dummy would have provided a discard for the heart loser in the closed hand.

In practice, West closed hand and the queen won in dummy. Now South was safe. He played the club ace, continued with the queen, and discarded his remaining spade. Now the club winner was available to take care of the potential heart loser.

Notice that if East had produced the spade ace, South

would still have been able to fall back on the club suit, some fashion, for his 12th trick.

NORTH
Q 8 5
K 8 5
A Q 7
WEST
A 10 4
K 10 7
Q 5
S K 10 8 5

SOUTH (D)
K 7
A 7 4
A K 10 9 7 6
Both sides were vulnerable.
West led the diamond three.

Other Markets Aug. 23

Closing Prices in local currencies

Amsterdam

Brussels

Hong Kong

London

Frankfurt

Paris

Sydney

Tokyo

Zurich

Stockholm

Milan

Geneva

Basel

Vienna

Berlin

Munich

Düsseldorf

Cologne

Dortmund

Essen

Frankfurt

Karlsruhe

Mannheim

Regensburg

Salzburg

Stuttgart

Ulm

Worms

Würzburg

Bayern

Baden

Hessen

Niederrhein

Rheinland

Saarland

Schlesien

Sachsen

Sachsen-Anhalt

Thüringen

Brandenburg

Bavaria

Baden-Württemberg

Hamburg

Lower Saxony

North Rhine-Westphalia

Rhineland-Palatinate

Schleswig-Holstein

Thuringia

Brandenburg

Bavaria

Baden-Württemberg

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